The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

DEM. CO. COM.

Bellefonte, N. W.	C M Bower
" S. W.	Patrick Garrety
" W. W.	Joseph W Gross
Centre Hall Borough	J W M'Cormick
Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W.	J D Ritter
" 2d W.	J H Riley
" 3d W.	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P.	Philip Confer
" W P.	T F Adams
" E P.	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	T S Delong
Ferguson, E P.	John T M'Cormick
" W P.	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P.	Geo B Crawford
" N P.	J C Rossman
Haines, E P.	J A Bowersox
" W P.	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P.	B F Arney
" S P.	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P.	Hugh McCann
" N P.	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P.	Patrick Kelly
" E P.	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

The fellow who nursed massa Washington, should be invited to the New York centennial, 30 inst. There is a good many of him yet.

The prohibition amendment is to be passed to prevent the brewing of beer because beer brews troubles. Then let an amendment be added to prohibit "brewing troubles" in any other manner.

Already nearly all the Democratic postmasters in our county have received the bounce. Cleveland's administration did not do anything in the line of removals until four or five months later.

It is claimed that there are five settlers in Oklahoma for every homestead and more on the way. The fun will begin when the one drives his stakes and the four drive the one way. The fun will increase when the four undertake to drive each other off. Oklahoma is bound to see driving times.

Yes, Quay was right, when he said this was to be a model legislature. Last Friday Mr. Wherry offered a resolution in the house making a special order for the consideration and final passage of his anti-discrimination bill on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The vote stood 86 ayes and 76 nays, not the necessary two thirds, so the motion was lost.

There you've got it.

At Williamsport the prices for lumber are higher this season than heretofore. Good pine is sold from twenty to twenty four cents per foot, the latter being the highest price paid during the last forty years, and higher than during the war. This is caused by the reduction of the output. Hemlock is also five cents higher than last year, and the prospect for the manufacturers is considered bright. This should make this look brighter for Centre county lumbermen, also.

It's the old story, this time from Wilkesbarre, Mrs. Catharine Rose, was preparing her husband's breakfast, and poured kerosene on the fire; an explosion followed, her clothing ignited, and she ran into the street with her garments ablaze. Her husband, in trying to save her, was badly burned, and both arms will have to be amputated. The deceased was aged 38, and leaves five young children.

Free passes are not given to legislators as bribes, so 'tis said, but it may have been noticed the legislators show more willingness to take a free pass ride than to vote for the enforcement of the constitution says the Pittsburg *Post*.

The REPORTER knows of one legislator who played hypocrit with his pass; on the local branch, to make believe he was above riding on a pass, he used the mile book. On the main line he used the pass.

Both the National Guard and our state legislature are invited to attend the Washington Centennial in New York, on 30th. The legislature will go at the state's expense.

The N. G. does not know who will foot their bills.

Now let our well paid legislature make up its mind to pay its own way and then pass a bill to pay for the soldier boys out of the State treasury.

That would prove a model legislature.

A Poor Excuse.

The ready answer of the political managers in the legislature to the demand for just anti-discrimination and reform election laws, is that there is now not time to consider and pass them.

Pray, why is there not time to consider them? The Legislature did next to nothing for two months after the session began, and now, when spring is upon us, apparently the most vital question with legislators is an early adjournment. There are yet three full weeks for legislative work before the day fixed for adjournment; but, while declaring in one breath that there is not time to consider important bills, in the next it is declared necessary for the whole Legislature to lose three days attending the New York Centennial at the expense of the State.

Is there not singular inconsistency in refusing to consider important bills for want of time, and then running away to New York where neither Pennsylvania nor New York really wants them to go? —*Philad. Times.*

"Did it ever occur to you," said a dry-goods man the other day, "what a great boom John Wanamaker's wholesale business must be having nowadays? There are some sixty or seventy thousand post offices in the country, and I suppose that fifty thousand of them are in small country stores. Don't you think that when John Wanamaker's drummer comes around to one of these stores he has a pretty good chance of getting an order? I'll bet that there are not a hundred such Postmaster storekeepers within a thousand miles of Philadelphia who do not buy all they can at Wanamaker's nowadays, and even in more distant parts of the country the Postmasters will stretch a point whenever they can, to send to Philadelphia for their goods. Suppose a man wants to be reappointed, don't you think he will imagine that it will be a good thing for him to be able to refer Postmaster General Wanamaker to Wholesale Merchant Wanamaker for information as to his credit and business standing. Of course the postmasters in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will be wrong in it, but they have the idea all the same that Wanamaker will know the name and all about every man who buys goods of him, and they will act accordingly. It will be Wanamaker's own fault if he hasn't the largest wholesale business in the country within the next four years."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The State senate has passed a new road law; the bill provides that three township commissioners elected by the people estimate the cost, levy the tax, sub-district the township, appoint subordinates to see that the work is done according to their orders, and allow the farmers and other citizens, who may wish so to do, to apply for the privilege of working out the amount of tax assessed upon them, subject, however, to the condition that this work shall be done under the personal direction of the road-master, and that it must be satisfactory to him under penalty of discharge. This bill also provides that one fourth of the tax collected shall be applied to the macadamizing and permanent improvement of the roads and to the purchase of road working machinery which adds to its effectiveness.

The Oklahoma settlers, five hundred in number, who will leave Chicago to make their homes in the territory as soon as it is opened, will carry a ready made town with them, and at the present time one of the leading lumber firms in Chicago is engaged in the construction of five hundred business houses and small residences. When these arrive they will be set up and the spectacle will be presented of a town springing up in a few hours. The houses will range in value from $100 to $1,500. The hundred dollar houses will have one room each, 10 by 16 feet, and can be put up in three quarters of an hour. The fifteen hundred dollar structures, intended for business purposes, are to be two stories, 24 by 50 feet, and can be put in position in three hours.

For the year ending last week, the government purchased $135,786,950 United States bonds with the treasury surplus, but the purchase involved the additional expense of $22,546,391 as premiums to bondholders. It is for this the people are taxed a hundred millions a year or thereabouts more than is necessary to carry on the government. If Mr. John Sherman in his funding bills had reserved the right of redemption this money would have been saved, but honest John was legislating in the interest of the bondholders.

From Virginia news has been received of a terrible forest fire in Patrick county, which swept everything before it. One man, six horses, a large number of hogs and cattle, and many dwellings and tobacco barns were consumed. Many poor people are left in a destitute condition. Such a fire was never before known in that region.

The Climax of a Long Debate.

Pittsburg Post.

There is an interesting contribution to the currant literature of the centennial of the foundation of the United States government in the Century for April, by John Bach McMaster. It reviews the changes made or proposed in the constitution since it left the hands of the convention of 1787-'88. One fact made prominent is the extent to which the doctrine of State rights was espoused in its most extreme form by the different States as their local interests prompted. The secession attempted in 1861 does not appear so extraordinary or so criminal as we recall previous attempts North and South, East and West to dispute the authority of the Federal government. It seems to have been a growth from roots that found lodgment in all sections.

The contest began against the excise tax of 1790 on whiskey, the staple of Western Pennsylvania. It was denounced as partial legislation and the people rose in open rebellion against it. The resolutions of 1798 and 1790, adopted by the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures, maintained the constitution was a compact between the States, and each party had an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. Here was the nest egg of nullification and secession. Virginia and Kentucky declared the alien and sedition laws void and of no force. In 1811 Pennsylvania affirmed the Virginia and Kentucky doctrine. In New England, in 1809, the Federalists with one voice proclaimed the embargo and force laws oppressive, unconstitutional, null and void, and the Massachusetts legislature had before it a nullification bill when Jefferson gave way and the embargo was lifted. In 1812, when the president issued a call in the States for militia, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island flatly refused, very much as Kentucky and other border States did in 1861. Their courts and legislatures declared the call unconstitutional. Then came the Hartford convention with a purpose to bind the New England States in a league against the Federal government. Ohio, in 1820, asserted the right to tax United States branch banks, and affirmed her belief in State rights and nullification. New York, in 1824, opposed the claim of the Federal government to license and tax canal boats almost to the verge of nullification. The same year, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi protested against the tariff act as unconstitional but lawyers paid no attention. In 1830 Massachusetts, and in 1831 and 1832 Maine adopted the doctrine of nullification on questions relating to the northeastern boundary. In 1832 South Carolina by a State convention declared the tariff no longer binding on her people. This was the first move toward an overt act, although Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts and Maine had each made threats of nullification and resistance. But in the face of South Carolina nullification, proclaimed by State convention, most of these States made haste to take the back track, and declare the supreme court the sole arbiter of the constitutionality of laws. The issue was avoided by Clay's compromise tariff. Says Mr. McMaster: "Each party held to its principles, but gave up its particular acts. The ordinance of nullification was repealed, but the right to nullify or secede was not disavowed. Then was the time to have secured such a disavowal. The States had committed themselves against the doctrine and could not have refused a constitutional amendment forbidding it; but no such amendment was offered." We hear not any more of nullification until after the fugitive slave law of 1850, when several, in fact most of the Northern States, passed laws to nullify that act within their limits, to a greater or less extent. Practically it was nullified not as South Carolina attempted to nullify the tariff in 1832 by the ordinance of a State convention, but by the hostility of the people to its enforcement. Then came up in 1860 for final settlement two questions discussed in vague or general language from the outset: May a State secede? May the Federal government coerce? The day for compromise has gone. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Federal and State governments had tried their hands at the problem from 1790. It was to be settled by war, and war has eliminated nullifaction and secession from the possibilities of the future. It took four years of bloody conflict to do it in, and the abolition of slavery came in as incident. Revolutions and civil wars we may have in the distant future, but not because of attempted nullification or secession. They are obsolete as remedies for real or imaginary wrongs.

The snow storm a week ago interfered with office hunting—no doubt it was the right thing for rabbit hunters.

A telegram from Topeka, Kan., gives the following account of the way in which the settlers propose to invade Oklahoma, when the territory is opened to them on April 22d:

"The members of the State Board of Railroad Assessors, just returned from a trip through Oklahoma, report army officers as saying that thousands of boomers are still concealed in the brush, and that if the whole United States Army was there, it could not drive them out. Names are taken, but nine out of ten are fictitious. Captain Woodson and Lieutenant Carson are in receipt of telegrams daily to hire horses, have them saddled and bridled, and in waiting on the arrival of trains at Oklahoma City, April 22d, at noon. The object is to mount at once and by fleet steeds distance rival boomers on foot, and capture choice claims. A party of four Hoosiers with a baloon are camped near Antelope Hills. They will make an ascent in the morning, drift in mid air till noon, and then descend hours in advance of teams and speedy horses. The State officials anticipate trouble, and say the country will be an Eldorado for good Land Office lawyers. The excitement is increasing daily, and all southern Kansas is ablaze. The assessors think that Oklahoma is not what it has been painted. The soil is red and the land is good chiefly for hay and cotton. Oklahoma was surveyed some years ago, but the corners are nearly all obliterated now. Settlers taking claims will find it difficult to describe the same when they go to the Land Office to make a filing, and this will give rise to innumerable contests. More will grow out of the filings by boomers, who stayed in the country against the President's orders and will come out of the timber April 22d and file any way. Contests settled at first by Winchesters will afterward have to be settled again in the courts."

Lutheran Sentiment.

A few mornings ago the Altoona *Tribune* published a telegram from Philadelphia stating that, the Lutheran Pastoral union, of that city had declared against prohibition. In justice to the great mass of Evangelical Lutherans of Pennsylvania, it is proper to say that the Philadelphia Pastoral union is composed of representatives of the general council, and that their views are not shared by the pastors and people of the general synod. The following paper, adopted by the faculty and students of the Gettysburg Theological seminary sets forth the opinion of the general synod:

At a meeting of the faculty and students to consider the subject of the prohibition amendment it was

Resolved: 1st. That the pending question of prohibition is one calling for the free expression of all the friends of the measure.

Resolved. 2d. That we declare ourselves as unanimously and strongly in favor of it, as right in itself and called for by the best interests and wellfare of the state.

Millheim had a tilt in its post office appointment last week, which leaves the laugh on a good Republican, Sam'l Musser, who was bounced to make way for another good Repub, dentist Sam'l Gutelius, by which a little shrewd wire working was sat down on. The Millheim post office was shuffled back and forth between "me and you" under the last few administrations by one resigning in favor of 'tother before the outgoing administration expired and thus got ahead of other applicants who intended to wait until the incoming administration got fairly seated.

In this way our good Republican friend Sam'l Musser got the appointment about two weeks before Mr. Cleveland went out of office, to the horror of other Republican applicants who intended to wait until the new regime got seated.

But there came a slip between the cup and the lip—last week came the bouncing of Musser and the appointment of Gutelius. Now the laugh comes in for four years on the latter's face, and the old game is ausgespielt.

The absurdity of the law of Missouri which relates to persons charged with murder and pleading insanity is again illustrated. A few days ago Henry Ammel was tried for the brutal murder of his mother-in-law. He was acquitted on the testimony of "experts," which convinced the jury that he was insane. Under the law he was ordered to be sent to the insane asylum. But while awaiting transfer to that institution he was examined by its superintendant, Dr. Atwood, and pronounced perfectly sane. Under the circumstances there was nothing to do but turn him loose and this was done.

In being an applicant for a fourth-class post office, does it weigh anything with Wannamaker to be a Sunday school man in additon to being a Republican? Or will Wannamaker cast the Sunday school man aside and take the machine politician in preference?

Letter from Nebraska.

Boxbutte County—The Two Year Old Wonder of Central and Western Nebraska.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPORTER:

It is now a little over one year since I left old Centre as perhaps many of your readers are aware. After spending several weeks in northern Illinois, I came to Johnson county, Iowa, and then traveled over the eastern part of this state for ten weeks, and then to where Alliance, Neb., is now located. At that time there was no town here but was the terminus of the B. & M. RR., and a post office, then called Reed. On Feb. 25, 1888, the said rr. company sold lots and drafted the town now called Alliance, the rr. co. having bought the School Section when the town site was drafted, gave the Lincoln Land Co. entire control of the sale of lots. At the present writing there are 250 buildings of various descriptions, including 4 banks and 4 printing offices, (3 newspapers), 9 hotels, and the usual per centage of various kinds of business houses, including a wholesale grocery and two agricultural implement houses; also a depot equal to that of the same co. in Omaha, and a 5 stalled round-house, and over 5 miles of track in the yard; at the present writing there is prospect of the road passing on to the north west to Wyoming where there will be located another town, which we all look forward to as a second Denver; it will then have reached the coal, timber and oil fields of that second Pennsylvania. This will be a branch road from the main line and there is no question as to its being built, as there have been shipped from here, within the last 10 days, over 1000 head of horses and mules to be put to work from 30 to 45 miles from this young town and will spend most of the winter in what is called Pineridge, or the timbered country of north Nebraska, from whence wood supplies are hauled by the prairie farmers at the cost of hauling; this will be stopped, however, in the course of a few years as it is being taken by settlers very rapidly. There are sawmills in these hills, and native boards (the best) are sold for 1 cent per foot.

But I wish to write more particularly of Boxbutte county, 36 miles east of the eastern boundary of Wyoming and 39 miles south of the southern boundary line of Dakota lies the famous Boxbutte county; its area is 1080 square miles, or 691,200 of the richest farming and most magnificent grazing lands east of the Rocky mountains. It is a handsome, rolling prairie and not excelled by the prairies either of Iowa or Illinois.

THE SOIL.—The soil is from 18 inches to 11 feet deep, and is of a dark colored, sandy loam, very nice and mellow when backset or plowed a third time. Scientists who have analyzed it report that it contains all the properties necessary for plant growth, in great profusion; this evidence is corroborated by the proofs which no one can deny: the crops themselves, which took the second prize for general exhibit at the State Fair at Lincoln, and took the first prize on potatoes, pumpkins, squashes and turnips. These facts should be evidence enough that the soil is good and productive, considering that it was only organized as a county, March 10, 1887, the first settler, C. J. Coan, settled near Boxbutte, Feb. '84, where now the village of Boxbutte stands, with 2 general stores, land office, post office, livery, hotel, dwellings, &c. The chemical constituents of the soil are such that all kinds of crops germinate and develop very quickly, it is estimated that all crops mature here in one fifth less time than they do in Iowa or Illinois; the subsoil is a mixture of clay and decomposed magnesia limestone; beneath it are alternating beds of clay, sand and gravel.

RAINFALL.—The rainfall was abundant this year, last year not so plentiful. No official record of the rainfall has ever been kept in this country that I can find, but from private observations the total amount of last year is known to be 30 inches, and that ⅔ of this fell during the growing season; no drouth has been known here to the earliest settlers.

The Nebraska river flows through and along the northern boundary; Snake creek flows through the southern part and Boxbutte creek rises in the eastern part of the county. A good well of water may be had at a reasonable depth. There are, however, some localities where water is not reached but with difficulty, on account of the depth; this is only on the highlands. * * Building material, as I said before, native boards can be had for $10 per M, eastern material from $25 to $45 per M; brick of an excellent quality are made at Alliance, at reasonable prices, and we have the finest prairie sod for cheap and comfortable dwellings.

CHEAP LANDS.—Speculative relinquishments can be had from settlers very low but are not as plenty as last spring; deeded lands bring $4 to $10 per acre, with fair improvements.

CLIMATE.—Elevation of Boxbutte co. is about 8500 above the sea, or 2700 above the Missouri river at Omaha; air is pure and bracing, nearly always free from fogs and miasma, the sky is seldom cloudy; blizzards are unknown; the cause of our mild winters is found in the unexplainable phenomenon known as the chinook; this wind rises from the Japan current in the Pacific, blows across the seaboard states and then rises high above the Rockies, is by some cause unkown to science forced down again and sweeps south eastward; it melts the snow off the mountains of Wyoming and thence across the western part of Nebraska.

During one of the worst snow storms last winter, in March, I drove in company with another 65 miles, from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m., and did not need have our ears wrapped; roads are different here from Centre co. roads and it is not so big a task to drive long distances.

I will close with an invitation to all to come and see, if not to stay; you will find a few brother Pennsylvanians who will be glad to see and welcome you.

F. E. WIELAND,

Alliance, Boxbutte co., Neb., Mar. 29, '89.

The 700 passengers of the missing steamer Danmark have not yet been heard from.

The Conshohocken Worsted Mills have failed in spite of the advance in the tariff on worsted goods.

The legislature could not find time to pass Wherry's anti-discrimination bill, but can find time to go on a spree to New York. Quay's model.

Before the court martial at Washington to try Captain Armes for pulling Governor Beaver's nose some important testimony was taken yesterday, and the court then adjourned until to-morrow.

Levi Stauffer died near Lancaster yesterday. When ten years old he contracted rheumatism and for 53 years he lay on his bed helpless. His body and mind ceased growing, and when he died he was no larger than he was at ten years.

Anti-discrimination legislation to enforce the constitution fares badly in the "model" legislature, but the bill to enable certain corporations to own the stock of other corporations, which is an evasion of the constitution, passed the house yesterday by a good majority.

The present legislature of Pennsylvania will be known in history, if remembered at all, as the legislature that proposed to amend the constitution in a quarter where no amendment was needed, and at the same time willfully and corruptly refused to pass laws to enforce existing provisions of the constitution.—*Philad. Record.*

The rabbis of all the principal Jewish congregations in Philadelphia, have taken a stand against prohibition. Wine is used at the feasts and ceremonies of the Hebrew faith. They take the view that the proposed measure for suppressing the liquor traffic absolutely will be ineffective if undertaken, and that, even if it did become effective, if would simply amount to a tyrannical confiscation of property aggregating a value of $250,000,000. It is to be noted in this connection that a Hebrew addicted to alcohol excesses is very rare. A leading Jewish rabbi of Philadelphia states the case in a nutshell, when he says "the abominable clandestine traffic in spirits and beverages that would result from prohibitory legislation would make it more a curse than a blessing."

——Mr. Henry Shadow, of Tusseyville called on Tuesday.

——Weather is spring like, and farmers are doing their plowing.

——Mrs. Farnsler, an aged lady of near Millheim, died.

——Jerry Hoy of Madisonburg, lost a valuable mare by death, last week.

——Easter sociable in Luth. church, Aaronsburg, by the ladies Mite Society, on Monday evening.

——Benj. Beck, of Miles, is seriously ill. Jerome Moyer, is recovering from his illness.

——Mrs. J. Wolf and children, in company with Marion Fischer, are visiting at Mercersburg.

——Rev. Fischer preached for the Sunbury Lutheran congregation last Sabbath, morning and evening.

——There seems to be a great deal of sickness about Pleasant Gap, as we are informed by Dr. Jacobs.

——Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

——Please do not forget to respond to our request for dues on REPORTER. Thanks to those who gave us a lift.

——A birthday party was given the venerable Samuel Hess, on 11 inst., at his home near Pine Grove Mills. It was his 90th birthday, and was made happy by a gathering of many of his relatives.

——What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, is not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

——The smallest screws in the world are those used in the production of watches. The fourth jewel wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust. With a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen quite clearly. An ordinary lady's thimble would hold 100,000 of these screws.

——Get your boy a nice suit at Lewins and save a couple of dollars thereby. The largest and best assortment of spring suits, latest styles ever brot to Bellefonte. Lewins leads in ready-made clothing for men and boys.

——Robert McFarlane's hardware store in Bellefonte is headquarters for the celebrated Link Fence Wire. Having bought a car load before the recent advance in price, he is able to sell at very low rates. The link wire has stood the test of several years in our county and has proven first class in all respects. It is so easy to handle and put up and weighs a little less to the rod than any other. Write for prices.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Wonders of Disaster and Blessing.

"I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth." Joel, 2:30

Dr. Cumming—great and good man!—would have told us the exact time of the fulfilment of this prophecy. As I stepped into his study in London on my arrival from Paris just after the French had surrendered at Sedan, the good doctor said to me: "It is just as I told you about France: people laughed at me because I talked about the seven horns and vials, but I foresaw all this from the Book of Daniel and the Book of Revelation." Not taking any such responsibility in the interpretation of the passage, I simply assert that there is in it suggestions of many things in our time.

Our eyes dilate and our hearts quickens in its pulsation as we read of events in the Third century, the Sixth century, the Eighth century, the Fourteenth century, but there are more far-reaching events crowded into

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

than in any other, and the last quarter bids fair to eclipse the preceeding three quarters. We read in the daily newspapers of events anounced in one paragraph, and without any special emphasis—of events which a Herodotus, a Josephus, a Xenophon, a Gibbon, would have taken whole chapters or whole volumes to elaborate. Looking out upon our time, we must cry out, in the words of the text: "Wonders in the heavens and in the earth."

I propose to show you that the time in which we live is wonderful for disaster and wonderful for blessing, for there must be lights and shades in this picture as in all others. Need I argue this day that our time is

WONDERFUL FOR DISASTER?

Our world has had a rough time since by the hand of God it was bowled out into space. It is an epileptic earth; convulsion after convulsion; frosts pounding it with sledge-hammer of iceberg, and fires melting it with furnaces seven hundred times heated. It is a wonder to me it has lasted so long. Meteors shooting by on this side and grazing it, and meteors shooting by on the other side and grazing it, none of them slowing up for safety. Whole fleets and navies and argosies and flotillas, of worlds sweeping about us. Our earth like a fishing smack off the banks of Newfoundland, while the *Etruria* and the *Germanic* and the *Arizona* and the *City of New York* rush by. Besides that, our world has by sin been damaged in its internal machinery, and ever and anon the furnaces have burst, and the walking-beams of the mountains have broken, and the islands have shipped a sea, and the great hulk of the world has been jarred with accidents, that ever and anon threatened immediate demolition. But it seems to us as if our century were esepcially characterized by

DISASTER—VOLCANIC CYCLONI

oceanic, epidemic. I say volcanic, because an earthquake is only a volcano pushed up. When Stromboli and Cotopaxi and Vesuvius stop breathing, let the foundations of the earth beware! Seven thousand earthquakes in two centuries recorded in the catalogue of the British Association! Trajan, the emperor, goes to ancient Antioch, and amid the splendors of his reception is met by an earthquake that nearly destroys the emperor's life. Lisbon, fair and beautiful at 1 o'clock on the 1st of November, 1755, in six minutes 60,000 have perished; and Voltaire writes of them: "For that region it was the last judgment, nothing wanting but a trumpet!' Europe and America feeling the throb; 1,500 chimneys in Boston partly or fully destroyed!

But the disasters of other centuries have had their counterpart in our own. In 1812 Caracas was caught in the grip of the earthquake; in 1822, in Chili, 100,000 square miles of land by volcanic force upheaved to four and seven feet of permanent elevation; in 1854 Japan felt the geological agony; Naples shaken in 1857; Mexico in 1858; Mendoza, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in 1861; Manilla terrorized in 1863; the Hawaiian islands by such force uplifted and let down in 1871; Nevada shaken in 1871; Antioch in 1872; California in 1872; San Salvador in 1873; while in 1883 what subterranean excitement! Ischia, an island of the Mediterranean, a beautiful Italian watering-place, vineyard clad, surrounded by all natural charm and historical reminiscence; yonder, Capri, the summer resort of the Roman emperors; yonder, Naples, the paradise of art—this beautiful island suddenly toppled into the trough of the earth, 3,000 merry-makers perishing, and some of them so far down beneath the reach of human obsequies that it may be said of many a one of them as it was said of Moses, "The Lord buried him." Italy,

ALL EUROPE WEEPING,

all Christendom weeping where there were hearts to sympathize and Christians to pray. But while the nations were measuring that magnitude of disaster, measuring it not with golden rod like that with which the angel measured heaven, but with the black rule of death, Java, of the Indian archipelago, the most fertile island of all the earth, is caught in the grip of the earthquake, and mountain after mountain goes down, and city after city, until that island, which produces the healthiest beverage of all the world, has produced the ghastliest accident of the century. One hundred thousand people dying, dying, dead, dead!

But look at the *disasters cyclonic*. At the mouth of the Ganges are three islands—the Hattiah, the Sundeep and the Dakin Shabazpore. In the midnight of October, 1877, on all those three islands the cry was: "The waters! the waters!" A cyclone arose and rolled the sea over those three islands, and of a population of 340,000, 215,- were drowned. Only those saved who had climbed to the top of the highest trees! Did you ever see a cyclone? No? Then I pray God you may never see one. I saw

A CYCLONE ON THE OCEAN,

and it swept us eight hundred miles back from our course, and for thirty-six hours during the cyclone and after it we expected every moment to go to the bottom. They told us before we retired at 9 o'clock that the barometer had fallen, but at 11 o'clock at night we were awakened with the shock of the waves. All the lights out! Crash! went all the lifeboats. Waters rushing through the skylights down into the cabin, and down on the furnaces until they hissed and smoked in the deluge. Seven hundred people praying, blaspheming, shrieking. Our great ship poised a moment on the top of a mountain of phosphorescent fire, and then plunged down, down, down, until it seemed as if she never would again be righted. Ah! you never want to see a cyclone at sea.

But I was in Minnesota, where there was one of those cyclones on land that swept the city of Rochester from its foundations, and took dwelling-houses, barns, men, women, children, horses, cattle, and tossed them into indiscriminate ruin, and lifted a rail train and dashed it down, a mightier hand than that of engineer on the airbrake. Cyclone in Kansas, cyclone in Missouri, cyclone in Wisconsin, cyclone in Illinois, cyclone in Iowa! Satan, prince of the power of the air, never made such cyclonic disturbances as he has in our day. And am I not right in saying that one of the characteristics of the time in which we live is disaster cyclonic?

But look at the disasters oceanic. Shall I call *the roll of the dead shipping?* Ye monsters of the deep, answer when I call your names, The *Ville de Havre*, the *Schiller*, the *City of Boston*, the *Melville*, the *President*, the *Cimbria*. But why should I go on calling the roll when none of them answer, and the roll is as long as the white scroll of the Atlantic surf at Cape Hatteras breakers! If the oceanic cable could report all the scattered life and all the bleached bones that they rub against in the ocean, what

A MESSAGE OF PATHOS AND TRAGEDY

for both beaches! In one storm eighty fishermen perished off the coast of Newfoundland, and whole fleets of them off the coast of England. God help the poor fellows at sea, and give high seats in heaven to the Grace Darlings and the Ida Lewises and the lifeboat men hovering around Goodwin Sands and the Skerries! The sea, owning three-fouths of the earth, proposes to capture the other fourth, and is bombarding the land all around the earth. The moving of our hotels at Brighton Beach backward one hundred yards backward from where they once stood, a type of what is going on all around the world and on every coast. The Dead Sea rolls to-day where ancient cities stood. Pillars of temples that stood on hills, geologists now find three-quarters under the water or altogether submerged. The sea, having wrecked so many merchantmen and flotillas, wants to wreck the continents, and hence disasters oceanic.

Look at the *disasters epidemic!* I speak not of the plague in the Fourth century that ravaged Europe, and in Moscow and the Neapolitan dominions and Marseilles wrought such terror in the Eighteenth century, but I look at the yellow fevers, and the choleras, and the diphtherias, and the scarlet fevers, and the typhoids of our own time. Hear

THE WAILING OF MEMPHIS

and Shreveport and New Orleans and Jacksonville of the last few decades. From Hurdwar, India, where every twelfth year three million devotees congregate, the caravans brought the cholera, and that one disease slew eighteen thousand in eighteen days in Bossorah. Twelve thousand in one summer slain by it in India, and twenty-five thousand in Egypt. Disasters epidemic! Some of the finest monuments in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn are to doctors who lost their lives battling with Southern epidemic.

But now I turn the leaf in my subject, and I plant the white lilies and the palm tree amid the night-shade and the myrtle. This age no more characterized by wonders of disasters than by *wonders of blessing*. Blessing of longevity; the average of human life rapidly increasing. Forty years now worth four hundred once. Now I can travel from Manitoba to New York in three days and three nights. In other times it would have taken three months. In other words, three days and three nights now are worth three months of other days. The average of human life practically greater now than when Noah lived his 950 years and Methusaleh lived his 969 years.

BLESSINGS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Salmon P. Chases and the Abraham Lincolns and the Henry Wilsons of the coming time will not be required to learn to read by pine-knot lights, or seated on shoemaker's bench, nor will the Fergusons have to study astronomy while watching the cattle. Knowledge rolls its tides along every poor man's door, and his children may go down and bathe in them. If the philosophers of the last century were called upon to recite in a class with our boys at the Packer, those old philosophers would be sent down to the foot of the class, because they failed to answer the questions! Free libraries in all the important towns and cities of the land. Historical alcoves and poetical shelves and magazine tables for all that desire to walk through them, or sit down at them.

Blessings of quick information: Newspapers falling all around us thick as leaves in a September equinoctial. News three days old, rancid and stale. We see the whole world twice a day—through the newspaper at the breakfast table, and through the newspaper at the tea-table, with an "extra" here and there between.

Blessings of Gospel proclamation: Do you not know that nearly all the missionary societies have been born in this century? and nearly all the Bible societies, and nearly all the great philanthropic movements? A secretary of one of the denominations said to me the other day in Dakota: "You were wrong when you said our denomination averaged a new church every day of the year; they established nine in one week, so you are far within the truth." A clergyman of our denomination said: "I have just been out establishing five mission stations."

CHRISTIANITY IS ON THE MARCH,

while infidelity is dwindling into imbecility. While Infidelity is thus dwindling and dropping down into imbecility, and indecency, the wheel of Christianity is making about a thousand revolutions in a minute. All the copies of Shakespeare and Tennyson and Disraeli, and of any ten of the most popular writers of the day, less in number than the copies of the Bible going out from our printing-presses. A few years ago, in six weeks, more than two million copies of the New Testament purchased, not given away, but purchashed because the world will have it.

More Christian men in high official position to-day in Great Britain and in the United States than ever before. Stop that falsehood going through the newspapers—I have seen it in twenty—that the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are all infidels except one. By personal acquaintance I know three of them to be old-fashioned evangelical Christians, sitting at the holy sacrament of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I suppose that the majority of them are stanch believers in our Christian religion. And then hear

THE DYING WORDS OF JUDGE BLACK

a man who had been Attorney-General of the United States, and who had been Secretary of the United States—no stronger lawyer of the century than Judge Black—dying, his aged wife kneeling by his side, and he uttering that sublime and tender prayer: "O Lord God, from whom I derived my existence, and in whom I have always trusted, take my spirit to thyself, and let thy richest blessing come down upon my Mary." The most popular book to-day is the Bible, and the mightiest institution is the Church, and the greatest name among the nations, and more honored than any, is the name of Jesus.

Wonaers of self-sacrifice: A clergyman told me in the Northwest that for six years he was a missionary at the extreme north, living 400 miles from a post office, and sometimes he slept out of doors in winter, the thermometer sixty and sixty-five degrees below zero, wrapped in rabbit skins woven together. I said: "Is it possible? You do not mean sixty and sixty-five degrees below zero?" He said, "I do, and I was happy."

ALL FOR CHRIST!

Where is there any other being that will rally such enthusiasm? Mothers sewing their fingers off to educate their boys for the gospel ministry. For nine years no luxury on the table until the course through grammar school and college and theological seminary be completed. Poor widow putting her mite into the Lord's treasury, the face of emperor or president impressed upon the coin not so conspicuous as the blood with which she earned it. Millions of good men and women, but more women than men, to whom Christ is everything. Christ first, and Christ last, and Christ forever.

Why, this age is not so characterized by invention and scientific exploration as it is by gospel proclamation. You can get no idea of it unless you can ring all the church bells in one chime, and sound all the organs in one diapason, and gather all the congregations of Christendom in one Gloria in Excelsis. Mighty camp meetings! Mighty Ocean Groves! Mighty Chautauquas! Mighty conventions of Christian workers! Mighty general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church! Mighty conferences of the Methodist Church! Mighty associations of the Baptist Church! Mighty conventions of the Episcopal Church! I think, before long, the best investments will not be in railroad stock or Western Union, but in trumpets and cymbals and festal decorations, for we are on the eve of victories wide and world uplifting.

O you dead churches, wake up! Throw back the shutters of stiff ecclesiasticism, and let the light of the spring morning come in! Morning for the land! Morning for the sea! Morning of emancipation! Morning of light and love and peace! Morning of a day in where there shall be no chains to break, no sorrows to assuage, no despotism to shatter, no woes to compassionate. O Christ, descend! Sacred temple, take the crown! Bruised hand, take the sceptre! Wounded foot, step on the throne! "Thine is the kingdom."

These things I say because I want you to

BE ALERT.

I want you to be watching all these wonders unrolling from the heavens and the earth. God has classified them, whether calamitous or pleasing. The divine purposes are harnessed in traces that cannot break, and in girths that cannot loosen, and are driven by reins they must answer. I preach no fatalism. A swarthy engineer at one of the depots in Dakota said: "When will you get on the locomotive, and take a ride with us?" "Well," I said, "now, if that suits you?" So I got on one side of the locomotive, and a Methodist minister, who was also invited, got on the other side, and between us were the engineer and the stoker. The train started. The engineer had his hand on the agitated pulse of the great engine. The stoker shoveled in the coal, and shut the door with a loud clang. A vast plain slipped under us, and the hills swept by, and that great monster on which we rode trembled and bounded and snorted and raged as it hurled us on. I said to the Methodist minister on the other side of the locomotive: "My brother, why should Presbyterians and Methodists quarrel about the decrees and free agency? You see that track, that firm track, that iron track; that is the decree. You see this engineer's arm? That is free agency. How beautifully they work together. They are going to take us through. We could not do without the track, and we could not do without the engineer. So I rejoice day by day.

WORK FOR ALL TO DO,

and we may turn the crank of the Christian machinery this way or that, for we are free agents; but there is the track laid so long ago no one remembers it, laid by the hand of Almighty God in sockets that no terrestrial or satanic pressure can ever affect. And along that track the car of the world's redemption will roll and roll to the Grand Central Depot of the millenium. I have no anxiety about the track. I am only afraid that for our indolence God will discharge us and get some other stoker and some other engineer. The train is going through with us or without us. So, my brethren, watch all the events that are going by. If things seem to turn out right, give wings to your joy. If things seem to turn out wrong, throw out the anchor of faith, and hold fast.

There is a house in London where Peter the Great of Russia lived awhile when he was moving through the land incognito and in workman's dress, that he might learn the wants of the people. A stranger was visiting at that house recently, and saw in a dark attic an old box, and he said to the owner of the house, "What's in that box?' The owner said, "I don't know: that box was there when I got the house, and it was there when my father got it. We haven't had any curiosity to look at it; I guess there's nothing in it. "Well," said the stranger, "I'll give you two pounds for it," "Well, done." The two pounds paid, and recently the contents of that box was sold to the czar of Russia for fifty thousand dollars. In it the lathing machine of Peter the Great, his private letters, and documents of value beyond all monetary consideration. And here are the events that seem very insignificant and unimportant, but they incase treasures of divine providence and eternities of meaning which after a while God will demonstrate before the ages as being of stupendous value.

When Titans play quoits they pitch mountains; but who owns these gigantic forces you have been reading about the last two months? Whose hand is on the throttle-valve of the volcanoes? Whose foot, suddenly planted on the footstool, makes the continents quiver? God! God! He looketh upon the mountains, and they tremble. He toucheth the hills, and they smoke. God! God! I must be at peace with Him. Through the Lord Jesus Christ this God is mine and He is yours. I put the earthquake that shook Palestine at the crucifixion, against all the down rockings of the centuries. This God on our side, we may challenge all the centuries of time and all the cycles of eternity.

Those of us who are in mid life may well thank God that we have seen so

MANY WONDROUS THINGS;

but there are people here to-day who may have to see the shimmering veil between the material and the spiritual world lifted. Magnetism, a word with which to cover up our ignorance, will yet be an explored realm. Electricity, the fiercy courser of the sky, that Benjamin Franklin lassoed, and Morse, Bell and Edison have tried to control, will become completely manageable, and locomotion will be swiftened, and a world of practical knowledge thrown in upon the race. Whether we depart in this century, or whether we see the open gates of a more wonderful century, we will see these things. It does not make much difference where we stand, but the higher the standpoint the larger the prospect. We will see them from heaven if we do not see them from earth.

I was at Fire Island, Long Island, and I went up in the cupola from which they telegraph to New York the approach of vessels hours before they come into port. There is an opening in the wall, and the operator puts his telescope through that opening and looks out and sees vessels far out at sea. While I was talking with him, he went up and looked out. He said: "We are expecting the *Arizona* to-night." I said: "Is it possible you know all these vessels? Do you know them as you know a man's face?" He said: "Yes, I never make a mistake; before I see the hulls, I often know them by the masts; I know them all, I have watched them so long." Oh, what a grand thing it is to have ships telegraphed and heralded long before they come to port, that friends may come down to the wharf and welcome their long-absent loved ones! So to-day we take our stand in the watch-tower, and we look off, and through the glass of inspiration we look off and see a whole fleet of

SHIPS COMING IN.

That is the ship of Peace, flag with one star of Bethlehem floating above the top-gallants. That is the ship of the Church, mark of salt wave high up on the smoke-stack, showing she has had rough weather, but the Captain of salvation commands her and all is well with her. The ship of Heaven, mightiest craft ever launched, millions of passengers waiting for millions more, prophets and apostles and martyrs in the cabin, conquerors at the foot of the mast, while from the rigging hands are waving this way as if they knew us, and we wave back again, for they are ours; they went from our own households. Ours! Hail! Hail! Hail! Put of the black, and put on the white. Stop tolling the funeral bell and ring the wedding anthem. Shut up the hearse and take the chariot. Now, the ship comes around the great headland. Soon she will strike the wharf and we will go aboard her. Tears for ships going out. Laughter for ships coming in. Now she touches the wharf. Throw on the planks. Block not up that gangway with embracing long lost friends, for you will have eternity of reunion. Stand back and give way until other millions come on! Farewell to sin! Farewell to struggle! Farewell to sickness! Farewell to death! All aboard for Heaven!

A Young Woman with Gall.

The daughters of Henry W. Longfellow tell the story of a remarkable request once sent to their father. Mr. Longfellow, as is well known, was a very kind-hearted, generous man, and when he received a letter from a young woman in a distant part of the country who said she wanted a piano, and felt sure that Mr. Longfellow would be glad to encourage youthful talent and send her one, the family were really afraid that he would respond; but he decided not to do so, on the ground that a girl who was so lacking in delicacy and self-respect could not appreciate music.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY APRIL 21, 1889.

The Two Great Commandments.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 12 : 28-34. Memory verses, 30, 31.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus Finishing His Work.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *I have glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do.*—John 17 : 4.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Sum of the Commandments.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Information Sought, v. 28. 2. Information Gained, vs. 29-31. 3. Information Approved, vs. 32-34.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Love is the fulfilling of the law.*—Rom. 13 : 10.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 12 : 28-34. The sum of the commandments.
T.—Matt. 22 : 34 - 40. Matthew's parallel narrative.
W.—Exod. 20 : 1 17. The ten commandments.
T.—Deut. 5 : 1-21. The commandments repeated.
F.—Rom. 3 : 1-20. None justified by the law.
S.—Rom. 3 : 21-31. Saved without the law.
S.—Rom. 10 : 1-15. Christ, the end of the law.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. INFORMATION SOUGHT.

I. A Skillful Questioner:

One of the scribes came, and.... asked him (28).
One of them, a lawyer, asked him a question (Matt. 22 : 35).
The Pharisees .... began to question with him,....tempting him (Mark 8 : 11.)
They saw....the scribes questioning with them (Mark 9 : 14).
A certain lawyer stood up and tempted him (Luke 10 : 25).

II. A Skilful Answerer:

He had answered them well (28).
No one was able to answer him a word (Matt. 22 : 46).
No man after that durst ask him any question (Mark 22 : 34).
They marvelled greatly at him (Mark 12 : 17).
Never man so spake (John 7 : 46).

III. A Momentous Question:

What commandment is the first of all? (28).
Which is the great commandment in the law? (Matt. 22 : 36).
What shall I do to inherit eternal life? (Luke 10 : 25).
Brethren, what shall we do? (Acts 2 : 37).
What must I do to be saved? (Acts 16 : 30).

1. "One of the scribes came." (1) An intelligent pupil; (2) A peerless teacher; (3) A precious privilege; (4) A priceless lesson.
2. "Knowing that he had answered them well, asked him." (1) Knowledge possessed; (2) Knowledge improved.—(1) Assured knowledge of Jesus; (2) Approved action of man.

"What commandment is first of all?"
(1) The commandments severally;
(2) The commandments relatively;
(3) The commandments essentially.

II. INFORMATION GAINED.

I. The One God:

The Lord our God, the Lord is one (29).
Hear, O Israel:the Lord our God is one Lord (Deut. 6 : 4).
There is none other but he (Mark 12 : 32).
They should know thee the only true God (John 17 : 3).
To us there is one God, the Father (1 Cor. 8 : 6).

II. The Supreme Love:

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart (30).
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart (Deut. 6 : 5).
What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but,....to love him? (Deut. 10 : 12).
Love the Lord....with all thy heart, ...soul,....mind (Matt. 22 : 37).
Lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God (2 Tim. 3 : 4).

III. Love to Man:

Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself (31),
Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself (Lev. 19 : 18).
Love worketh no ill to his neighbour (Rom. 13 :10).
The whole law is fulfilled in one word, ...Love thy neighbor (Gal. 5 :14).
The royal law,....Love thy neighbour (Jas. 2 : 8).

"The Lord our God, the Lord is one."
(1) One God; (2) Our God."—(1) God's titles; (2) God's oneness; (3) God's worshippers.

2. "With all thy heart,....soul,.... mind,....strength." (1) The supreme object of love; (2) The comprehensive sweep of love; (3) The imperative need of love.
3. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." (1) The duty of love to others; (2) The measure of love to others; (3) The manifestations of love to others.

III. INFORMATION APPROVED.

I. For its Source:

Of a truth, Master, thou hast well said (32).
The Lord giveth the word (Psa. 68 : 11).
Thou art a teacher come from God (John 3 : 2).
If I had not....spoken unto them, they had not had sin (John 15 : 22).
God,....hath....spoken unto us in his Son (Heb. 1 : 1, 2).

II. For its Substance.

To love him....is much more than all....sacrifices (33).
The law of the Lord is perfect (Psa. 19 : 7).
The precepts of the Lord are right (Psa. 19 : 8).
These are they which bear witness of me (John 5 : 39).
Thy word is truth (John 17 : 17).

III. For its Effects:

Thou art not far from the kingdom of God (34).
His delight is in the law of the Lord (Psa. 1 : 2).
Thy word is a lamp unto my feet (Psa. 119 : 105).
The sacred writings....are able to make thee wise (2 Tim. 3 : 13).
Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable (2 Tim. 3 : 16).

1. ('Master, thou hast well said." (1) The Master's sayings; (2) The scholar's applause.—(1) The Teacher. (2) The pupil; (3) The lessons.
2. "Much more than all whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." (1) Sacrificial requirements instituted; (2) Sacrificial requirements transcended.
3. "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." Nearness to God's kingdom: (1) Its blessedness; (2) Its evidences.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE TWOFOLD LOVE.

1. Love to God:

Commanded (Deut. 11 : 1 ; Josh. 22 : 5).
Commended (Matt. 22 : 37, 38; Mark 12 : 29, 30).
With all the powers (Deut. 6 : 5; Matt. 22 : 37).
Better than all sacrifices (Mark 12 : 33, 34).
Shown by Christ (John 14 : 31).
Characteristic of saints (Psa. 5 : 11; Rom. 5 : 5).

2. Love to Man:

Commanded (John 13 : 34; 1 John 4 : 21).
Christ-like (John 15 : 12; Eph. 5 : 2).
Essential (1 Cor. 13 : 1-3).
Out of a pure heart (1 Pet. 1 : 22).
Should rule in everything (1 Cor. 16 : 14).
Urged by God's love (1 John 4 : 11).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The parable of the wicked husbandmen was followed immediately by another, which is reported by Matthew only (Matt. 22 : 1-14); namely, that of the marriage of the king's son. This must be carefully distinguished from a similar one, delivered in Perea (Luke 14 : 16-24).

All three accounts narrate the two attacks on our Lord which followed,—that of the Pharisees and Herodians respecting tribute to Cæsar (Matt. 22 : 15-22; Mark 12 : 13-17; Luke 20; 20-26), and that of the Sadducees, a flippant question respecting the resurrection (Matt. 22 : 23-33; Mark 12 : 18-27; Luke 20 : 27-40). Successfully meeting both these, our Lord encounters the scribe (or lawyer), as narrated in the present lesson.

Place: The temple, probably in the court of the Israelites. The time: Tuesday, 12th Nisan, April 4, year of Rome 783,—A. D. 30.

Parallel passage: Matthew 22 : 34-40. Luke 20 : 39 seems to refer to the same incident.

How to Carve.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady to know how to carve well at her own table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls—which should always be laid with the breast uppermost—place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut out the "merry thought," cut slices from the breast, take out the collar bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joints in the leg of a turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you, (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath,) then turn it, and cut from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton, or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle part.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

To carve a fillit of veal, begin at the top, and help to the filling with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail toward the other end, or other side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with venison and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.

NOT LEAP YEAR.—The year of our Lord nineteen hundred will not be counted among leap-years. The year is three hundred and sixy-five days five hours and forty-nine minutes long; eleven minutes are taken every year to make the year three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Cæsar's arrangement. And where do these eleven minutes come from? They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every hundred years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every hundredth year, in the course of four hundred years it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year well not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Caesar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centurial year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow eleven minutes each year, more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centurial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. So exact is Pope Gregory's arrangement, and the borrowing and paying back balance so closely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six years.

IT IS said that a woman who died near New Castle, Pa., a short time ago, after having spasms, that when she was a child she had been bitten by a cat, and regularly thereafter with the approach of spring queer blotches would appear on her face, and she would have spasms.

HUMOROUS.

BOTH IN HARD LUCK.—This story opens on the third floor of a magnificent New York apartment house.

"He had been twisting about on his chair trying to find words to express his undying devotion, and had already begun to hem and haw, when a voice came from the floor below:

"Miss Candlestick," it said, "I love you passionately—madly; bid me but hope, and all the dark colors of my life will change!"

This was a bonanza for the young man above.

"Miss Clara, darling," he said, tremulously, "them's my sentiments."

Then another voice came from below:

"No, Mr. Goatee, I cannot bid you hope; I love another."

"And them's mine, Mr. Morris," remarked Miss Clara.

A SURE SIGN.—Kind old gentleman, to street boy—Where were you born, my son?

Boy—Dunno, sir.

"Ah, you don't know. What are you going to do when you become a man?"

"Rob trains."

"Ah, (musingly), the little fellow was born in Missouri."

"EDITOR'S BACK STAIRS."

The Interesting Views of the Late Dr. J. G. Holland.

The columns of the newspapers appear to be flooded with proprietary medicine advertisements. As we cast our eye over them, it brings to mind an article that was published by the late Dr. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*. He says: "Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and forseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went ont of them."

Is not this absurd?

This great man appreciated the real merits of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and the evidence of their cures. If the most noted physician should announce that he had made a study of any certain organ or disease of the body, or make his sign larger than the code size, though he may have practiced medicine and been a leader in all medical counsels, notwithstanding all this, if he should presume to advertise and decline to give his discovery to the public, he would be pronounced a quack and a humbug, although he may have spent his entire life and all his available funds in perfecting his investigations.

Again we say, "absurd."

If an ulcer is found upon one's arm, and is cured by some dear old grandmother, outside of the code, it will be pronounced by the medical profession an ulcer of little importance. But if treated under the code, causing sleepless nights for a month, with the scientific treatment, viz., plasters, washes, dosing with morphine, arsenic and other vile substances, given to prevent blood poisoning or deaden pain, and yet the ulcer becomes malignant, and amputation is made necessary at last, to save life, yet all done according to the "isms" of the medical code, this is much more gratifying to the medical profession, and adds more dignity to that distinguished order than to be cured by the dear old grandmother's remedy.

This appears like a severe arraignment, yet we believe that it expresses the true standing of the medical profession in regard to remedies discovered outside of their special "isms." One of the most perplexing things of the day is the popularity of certain remedies, especially Warner's Safe Cure, which we find for sale everywhere. The physician of the highest standing is ready to concede its merits and sustain the theories the proprietors have made—that is, that it benfits in most of the ailments of the human system because it assists in putting the kidneys in proper condition, thereby aiding in throwing off the impurities of the blood, while others with less honesty and experience deride, and are willing to see their patient die scientifically, and according to the code, rather than have him cured by this great remedy.

Yet we notice that the popularity of the medicine continues to grow year by year. The discoverer comes boldly before the people with its merits, and proclaims them from door to door in our opinion much more honorably than the physician who, perchance, may secure a patient from some catastrophe, and is permitted to set a bone of an arm or a finger, which he does with great dignity, yet so very soon after takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs at 2 o'clock in the morning to have it announced in the morning paper that "Dr. So-and-so was in attendance," thus securing for his benefit a beautiful and free advertisement.

We shall leave it to our readers to say which is the wiser and more honorable.

CARPET DEALER—Yes, madame, that is a fine stair carpet and very durable.

Woman—Will it last well?

"Madame, fourteen years ago I sold a piece of that carpet to a woman and she used it ten years steady."

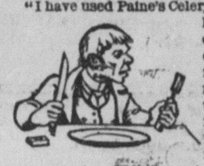
"Then did she throw it away?"

"No, madame, I should say not. For the last four years her boy has worn it for every day pants."

TOO MUCH THEORY.—Customer, angrily—Look here, Hafton; what do you mean by sending me this coal bill a second time? Why, man, I paid that bill a month ago, and got a receipt for it!

Hafton, consulting his books—Um! Ah! Yes, I see. Well, don't mind that, my dear fellow. You see, my son was just graduated from a business college, and this is some of his double entry bookkeeping.

It Makes You Hungry



"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S. C.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheefully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Color anything any color, Never Fail! Always sure!*

LACTATED FOOD *Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physician's favorite.*

FARM NOTES.

THE CUT WORM.—The cut worm is an interesting subject. Whatever anybody has to say about it will be read by the average farmer with care. We observe that an eastern writer says that salt is no remedy. He says that he has kept the worm in salt, and that it has lived and maintained a good degree of health. We should be inclined to doubt that if an apparently truthful man had not asserted it. Come to think of it, we doubt it anyhow. This writer thinks that the frost is the best remedy for the cut worm. He can endure the cold beneath the surface, but when he is turned up out of the ground where the frost can get right down on him it soon ends his existence. To clear a field of cut worms plow the ground in the fall as late as possible, and leave the ground in the rough furrow without harrowing. No matter how much sod there be or how heavy the soil, but few cut worms will escape. However, to make assurance doubly sure, cross-plow the field in the spring as early as possible, so as to give the frost another chance, and you can put in your corn or early vegetables in perfect security. The frost will not only kill out the cut worms, but will pulverize the clods and render the soil easier of cultivation during the growing season. Fall plowing saves work in the spring at a time when the farmer is anxious to hurry his crops. No farm upon which late plowing is practiced is troubled with the cut worm. It left alone, the cut worm gets out of the way of the frost long before it appears, but seldom goes deeper than the plow, and if thrown out late in the fall is unable to get back to a safe depth. Sod land is not the only place for the cut worm Let all classes of soil be plowed. It will be a benefit even if no worms are present.

The writer will find people who will not agree with him. He will find those who will not believe that salt is useless, and he will find those who will not agree that fall plowing is a sovereign remedy. But fall plowing will do good.

WHEREVER forest leaves can be gathered for the purpose of littering stock the opportunity should not be neglected. A statement has been made to the effect that a pile of leaves ten feet high and seventy-five feet square at the base, after two years, left a residue of not more than two barrowloads; hence it is concluded that "such puttering work will not pay." Had these leaves been put under a horse for litter the animal would have enjoyed the soft, warm bedding, and they would have gone out with the manure and served a most valuable purpose in the soil, not only contributing to it useful plant food, but mixing with it absorbent, pulverulent matter which greatly improves the texture of both light and heavy soils alike. This pile of leaves would not have weighed over one thousand pounds, and it left two barrowloads of debris, after two years, which contained twice as much valuable mineral matter and one and a half times as much nitrogen as one thousand pounds of timothy hay. But who would call the gathering of timothy hay free of cost for its use as manure "puttering work?" The fact is, the value of forest leaves is scarcely known by farmers, either for their use as summer feeding or for winter litter.

THE finest feed for steers that one could possibly imagine is Indian corn-fodder cut up early enough in the fall to have it bright and green. If this fodder is grown so thick as to have ears about half or two-thirds the usual size upon each stalk the amount of feed will be surprisingly large, and there will still be sufficient grain to keep the animal thrifty even though a part of the feed is millet and oat straw. Such corn-stalks may be fed long, or, better yet, should be run through the feed-cutter and deposited in feeding boxes so constructed that the cattle cannot throw out the fodder in searching for parts of it.

TO TELL A SHEEP'S AGE.—It is often useful to be able to tell the age of sheep. At one year there are two large teeth in the centre of the jaw, and two are added each year up to five years, when the sheep is said to have a "full mouth." After this the age cannot be told by the teeth, and unless the animal is vigorous it has nearly outlived its usefulness, and should be prepared for the butcher. The *Shepherd* says that not many boys under fifteen can tell how many front teeth a sheep has in the under jaw.

A SUCCESSFUL Western fruit grower keeps borers from his trees by placing small pieces of soap in the crotches of the limbs, which the rains gradually dissolve and wash down over the stem and collar. He takes cheap bar soap that is yet green and soft, cuts it into pieces about a half inch square and about three inches long and presses that into the crotch. Such a piece will last about a year.

Do not let the heifers form the habit of drying up as soon as cold weather begins. With plenty of food the heifer will give milk nearly the year round.

AT Miss de Snobbe's musicale:

Smith—I wonder what those two women over there can be talking about. They haven't listened to a single bit of the music.

Muttonhedde—Sh! They are two of the most prominent society leaders, and they are trying to manufacture a couple of grandfathers for the Centennial ball.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night,

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1. Sample bottles free.

HARD LUCK?—He—by Jove, it's the best thing I ever painted, and I'll tell you what, I've a good mind to give it to Mary Morison for her wedding present!

His wifey—Oh, but, my love, the Morisons have always been so hospitable to us! You ought to give her a real present, you know—a fan or a scent bottle, or something of that sort!

"IS IT true, Angelina," said a young lady addressing an acquaintance, "that there has been a rupture between you and Clarence de Johnes?"

"It is quite true."

"Gracious! What was the couse?"

"He was addicted to the use of slang."

"Oh!"

"Yes, I begged him to discontinue the habit, but he persisted in it."

"And the result?"

"The result is, he is in the soup."

BANKRUPT.—He was taking her home, after the theatre and a little supper at Delmonico's.

"Darling," said he suddenly, as he gazed dreamily at the silvery disk overhead, "why am I like the moon?"

"It isn't because you are full, is it?" she asked, as she edged away from him.

"No," said he, sadly; "it's because I'm on my last quarter."

SCIENTIFIC. — First schoolboy — I wonder why do fireflies have fire in their stomachs?

Second schoolboy—Why, you precious idiot, they eat their food raw and that is where they cook it.

That tired feeling, so subtle and yet so overpowering, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the system and gives a good appetite. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. "100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of this peculiar medicine.

Remove stains from the windows by using diluted spirits of salt.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Fruit stains may be removed by freezing.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

Above all things avoid laziness.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Lend, hoping for nothing.

Ely's Cream Balm
Price 50 Cents.
WILL CURE
CATARRH

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS, 56 Warren st., N. Y.

S.S.S.

In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S. S. S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. NANCE,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. MISS ANNIE GERKINS,
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS.—15 years' experience. Send sketch or model for report as to patentability. Circular *free*. W. A. REDMOND, Lock Box 239, Wash., D. C.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sash-lock free by mail for 25c. stamp. Commence. Unrivaled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. $119 a day. Write quick. Brobard & Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N.Y.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure cure for ASTHMA. Relief in 20 minutes. Sent by mail. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. FOWELL & CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.

NOTHING TOO GOOD.—Editor, to gentleman just arrived—We don't want any poetry.

Gentleman—No?

"Nor prose."

"No?"

"Nor blank verse."

"How would a $2 bill suit you for a year's subscription in advance?"

"Why, my dear sir, why didn't you say so at first? (To office boy), James, give this gentleman a couple of chairs and the floor to spit on."

TRAMP—Please, mum, I'm starving. Won't you let me have a postage stamp to lick?

Experienced housekeeper—Why, certainly. My husband is just finishing a letter to John L. Sullivan, offering to fight him anywhere, at any time, for $10,000 a side, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Wait until he is through and perhaps he'll let you put the stamp on.

Tramp, hastily departing—Thankee kindly, mum, but maybe I can git a stamp at the next house without waiting.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, North Carolina State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, New York, and others.

Never put a hot iron directly upon silk—it takes the life cut of it.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

"I WAS badly bitten by flies in every country in Europe except Belgium."

"Have they none there?"

"I don't know. I didn't go there."

DIDN'T FINISH.—Winks—I didn't see you around yesterday.

Minks—No. I had a room that needed papering and painting, and I thought I'd stay home and do it myself. But can't stop to talk—I'm in a hurry.

"What's up?"

"Well, I've got to take my business suit to the dyer's and cleaner's, my wife's best dress along with it, and I must stop at a store for a new carpet, and then hunt up some painters and paper hangers to—to put the finishing touches to that room, you know."

South Dakota's Boom.

South Dakota is now engaging public attention through her recent achievement of statehood, as well as by the phenomenal growth and the rapid development of her wonderful agricultural resources, and the advantages offered to home-seekers and persons desiring safe and profitable investments. A new pamphlet containing recent letters citing the actual experiences of reliable residents, and other valuable information relating to Dakota, will be mailed free upon request by E. P. WILSON, No. 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OLD LADY—I hope, my boy, you don't sell papers on Sunday?

Small newsboy, sadly—No, mum, I ain't big enough ter carry a Sunday edition yet.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Resp'y,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

LIKE FATHER.—Madame Paine—Don't you think Miss Grace is a very bright little lady?

Dr. Paine, dryly—Yes, often too bright. I sometimes wonder if her humor does not amount to a disease.

M. D. Jr., eight years old—Perhaps she has Bright's disease, papa.

"Brother Charlie, what does it say on that big board, under the birdies?"

"It says 'Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.'"

"Why, that's what Mamma told us."

"Yes, and she said 'Do not take anything else, no matter what they offer you. Look for the big letter Z on the bottle, with Hood's Sarsaparilla on it.' And that's what I'm going to do."

This little dialogue dwells upon a point we wish to strongly impress upon your mind. If you have been led to decide, from the advertising or from that you have heard in regard to cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla, that you will try this medicine, you should not allow yourself to be induced to buy some other preparation, which may be claimed to be "as good as Hood's." Remember that the sole reason for recommending something else when Hood's Sarsaparilla is called for is that more profit will be made on the substitute.

Therefore we say: Insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MIRACULOUS RESTORATION.

That dainty lady tripping by,
How light her step, how bright her eye,
How fresh her cheek with healthful glow,
Like roses that in Maytime blow!

And yet few weeks have passed away
Since she was fading, day by day.
The doctor's skill could naught avail;
Weaker she grew, and thin and pale.

At last, while in a hopeless frame,
One day she said, "There is a name
I've often seen—a remedy—
Perhaps 'twill help: I can but try."

And so, according to direction,
She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
And every baleful symptom fled,
And she was raised as from the dead.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed, invigorating tonic and nervine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. It is the only medicine for the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules, are Laxative or Cathartic, according to size of dose.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS, (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF **COD LIVER OIL** WITH **HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, N. Y.

HEGE'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR **SAW MILLS.** $160
Write for circular.

FARMERS' SAW MILL.
With Universal Log Beam and Simultaneous Set Works, also Engines, Wood Planers. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

Fire-Proof. Water-Proof. Wind-Proof.
For Steep or Flat Roofs, Factories, Mills, Lumber Sheds, Farm Buildings, &c. Send for Catalogue, Samples, etc.

Empire Paint and Roofing Co., 1128 and 1130 Race St., Philadelphia.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. **SEND FOR** Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. **Sent free.** Address **CHAS. B. LAMBORN,** Land Commissioner, **St. Paul, Minn.**

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

14 623

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success.
Insane Persons Restored by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. U.S.A.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.
Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

BEFORE TREATMENT.
DR. LOBB

AFTER TREATMENT.
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., and 7 to 10 evenings. Send 2 ct. Stamp for Book.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.
Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. *Sold everywhere.*

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to relieve in the worst cases. Invaluable to those who are able to sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price $1.00. of Druggists or by mail, postpaid. Pamphlet free. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

DR. J. B. HOBENSACK,
206 N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The leading specialist in Youthful Imprudence. Young men contemplating marriage **send for valuable Medical Book.** Sent on receipt of 20. stamp. Consultation hours 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., from 6 P. M. until 9 P. M. Closed Sundays.

Matrimonial Paper! 16 Pages. Richly Illustrated. Every number contains nearly 200 advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wishing to correspond for fun or matrimony. Sample copy, 10c. (silver). Address, Sample copy, 10c. (silver). Address, HEART AND HAND, Chicago, Ill. Large Book, Richly Illustrated, Free with every order.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1417 F St., Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

Secrets Free Masonary, Signs, Grips and Morgan's fate by mail on receipt 25c. Peoples Pub. Co., 88 Paul, Minn.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLDBY Druggists.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions,and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APRIL 18.

WYOMING CONFERENCE.

The Session Adjourns After Declaring for Prohibition and Making Appointments.

WEST PITTSTON, Pa., April 10.—The Wyoming Methodist conference closed its annual session here, adjourning to meet next April at Binghamton. Just previous to its close the conference put itself on record as uncompromisingly in favor of the prohibitory amendment; took an advanced step in the progress of education, resolving to place two ministers and one layman from each district on a committee enlarging this work; condemned everything that tends to detract from the solemn observance of the Sabbath. No changes were made in the presiding elders. Over 200 ministers were given appointments, the principal being:

Kingston, J. G. Eckman; Nanticoke William Bixby; Wyoming, M. D. Fuller; Pittston, W. J. Hill; Plymouth, J. O. Woodruff; Scranton, First church, J. E. Price and J. W. Nichols; Tabernacle, F. A. Chapman; Hampton street, Stephen Elwell; Main avenue, O. P. Wright; Park place, Jonas Underwood; North Main avenue, George Forsythe; Tunkhannock, G. C. Lyman; West Pittston, H. M. Crydenwise; Wilkesbarre, Central, Austin Griffin, First church, W. L. Phillips and J. E. Bone; Parish street, E. L. Santee; Welsh mission, Ellis Roberts; Athens, G. A. Place; Honesdale, H. C. McDermott; Carbondale, L. C. Floyd; Dunmore, William Edgar; Jermyn, J. F. Warner; Hawley, J. A. Cure; Susquehanna, C. M. Surdam; Binghampton, Chenango street, E. L. Bennett; Centenary, M. S. Hard; Tabernacle, G. M. Colville; Owego, P. R. Hawkhurst; Montrose, J. N. Lee.

New Pennsylvania Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The postmaster general has appointed the following Pennsylvania postmasters: Mrs. Margaret Templen, Birch Runville; R. M. Bixler, Bixler; H. C. Wilson, Callensburg; John Baitler, Jr., Chester Valley; F. B. Lewis, Curllsville; Mrs. F. M. Landis, Downey; S. L. Mull, Elimsport; W. C. Sherrick, Fern; W. L. Stroup, Fisher; Benjamin F. Hines, Glen Rock; Nathan McIntyre, Haynie; Edward Whitling, Lamartine; Charles Benjamin Reynor, Leoper; J. W. Kelley, Lickingville; Samuel Mohle, Miola; William Kennedy, New London; J. M. Keifer, Beidsburg; W. D. Snyder, Rymersqurg; A. T. Mason, St. Petersburg; Jacob Hodil, Sligo; J. W. Jones, Strattonville; Solomon Boring, Turkey City; W. L. Hunter, Turtle Creek; J. G. Green, Tylersburg; A. M. F. Stitler, Unchland; H. W. Jordan, West Freedom; J. McWilliams, West Millville; Ada M. Carson, West Monterey.

Hung on by Her Toes.

READING, Pa., April 12.—Miss Lizzie Watt, daughter of Thomas Watt, No. 108 North Eighth street, had a narrow escape from instant death in Nolde & Co.'s stocking factory. While leaning out of a third-story window, looking at the clock in the steeple of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, on North Ninth street, she suddenly lost her balance and fell out of the window. She was saved by a hair's breadth, her toes catching hold at the window sash and suspending her long enough to enable several of the other girls employed in the establishment to come to her assistance and drag her back by her limbs. Afterwards she fainted and did not regain consciousness for quite a while. Miss Watt seems to be peculiarly fortunate, as she was formerly employed in the silk mill, and was one of those who left the mill about twenty minutes before it was destroyed by the cyclone of January 9.

A Big Iron and Steel Shut Down.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers will ask that all iron mills be closed for two months during the summer, just as are the glass factories. This move has been decided upon by a majority of the lodges. The iron workers made a similar proposition to the manufacturers last year, but it was rejected. It is now stated positively that the Amalgamated people will insist upon its adoption. The suspension would throw 25,000 men in the Pittsburg district out of employment.

Will Accept the Reduction.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—At a meeting of the railroad coal miners belonging to the Miners' Progressive union in Pittsburg yesterday the operators' scale proposing a reduction of two and a half cents per ton in wages for the ensuing year was accepted and a committee was appointed to meet the operators today. It is thought the Knights of Labor miners will also accept the operators' scale.

Finley Gets a Seat.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The house committe on the Finley-Nichols contest met and the Republican members signed a report recommending that the seat be given to Finley by a majority of thirty votes. A reasonable allowance is recommended for both Finley and Nichols for counsel, and that both shall receive their salary for the session. The majority for Finley was obtained by throwing out the twenty-fourth precinct. The report will be read in the house today, and if adopted will give Finley the seat at once.

Herr Not Guilty of Barn Burning.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 12.—Levi Herr was acquitted of the charge of burning the barn on the farm occupied by him on Feb. 18. The case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas before Judge McClean with the best of counsel on both sides. This was one of the barn burning cases which so excited this section of the state several months ago.

Wants to Know Who Is Mayor.

EASTON, Pa., April 11.—Ex-Mayor Chidsey in the name of the commonwealth appealed to court for a writ of quo warranto to test the right of Mayor Lesher to hold that office, and to show by what authority he is entitled to it. In the document filed Mr. Chidsey claims that he was elected to that office in 1887 for four years instead of two.

A Colliery Starts Up.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., April 16.—Work was resumed yesterday morning at Indian Ridge Colliery. The Colliery is operated by the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company, and had been idle since Jan. 29. When in full operation it employs 650 men and boys.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

The Danish Steamer Danmark Drifting in Mid Ocean.

ANXIETY FOR HER PASSENGERS.

The Danmark Was Bound from Copenhagen for New York, with Fifty Cabin and 600 Steerage Passengers—The City of Chester Reports Passing Her Water Logged Hulk with No Signs of Life on Board.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Dispatches from London report that the Inman line steamship City of Chester arrived at Queenstown from this city and reported having passed the Danish steamer Danmark, abandoned, on April 8, in latitude 46 north, longitude 37 west.

The above announcement when cabled to this city created an intense excitement about shipping circles down town. The doubt as to the fate of the passengers and crew made the matter still worse.

The Danmark left Suinmunde on March 19, Copenhagen on the 20th and Christiansand on the 26th. When she left the latter port she had 50 first class and 600 steerage passengers on board.

It being the first trip of the vessel under the Danish flag the company had advertised the trip in an exhaustive manner, and a fine collection of passengers who desired to come to this city to settle on farms in the west was secured.

Funch, Edye & Co., of No. 27 South William street, are the New York agents for the Danmark.

Another special dispatch to the agents of the abandoned steamer states that when the City of Chester first sighted the derelict she was plunging and laboring heavily in the trough of the sea. She appeared to be partly filled with water, as her stern sunk almost to the water's surface, while her bow floated high. She was apparently sinking. Believing that there was life aboard the City of Chester steamed around the derelict five or six times, blowing long blasts on her steam whistles at regular intervals. But there were no signs of life on board. The Chester remained in the vicinity for several hours, but saw no wreckage, and concluding that all hands had been saved she resumed her voyage.

NEW YORK, April 15.—None of the vessels which arrived in port brought any news of the fate of the passengers of the abandoned steamer Danmark.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Still there is no news of the missing passengers and crew of the wrecked steamship Danmark. The big question that now occupies the minds of marine men is, when will the National steamship Denmark arrive and will she bring news of the Danmark? The National steamship is now two days and several hours overdue. There is a possibility that the delay of the Denmark is due to her being in collision with the Danmark.

It would be a strange fate that should bring these two vessels together a thousand miles out on the wild ocean. There is no means of accounting for the way the Danmark lay in the sea when sighted by the City of Chester except by collision. Her stern was so deep in the water that the waves were constantly washing over the after deck, and her bow was so high that her keel could be seen.

The National line steamer Denmark left London on March 30. The Thingvalla steamer Danmark left Christiansand on March 26. The vessels could not, therefore, have been far apart when the latter was seen water logged by the City of Chester.

Sunday Beer Gardens for Jersey.

TRENTON, April 16.—Temperance circles will be stirred by a bill which McDermitt, of Essex, introduced in the legislature last night. It provides that it shall be lawful to keep public parks open on Sunday, between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 in the evening, provided no admission fee is charged, and that it shall be lawful to sell ale, beer and porter in the parks, and hold sacred concerts therein. The proprietor must have a regular malt liquor license and must refuse admission to the park to all minors, unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians.

Mrs. Althouse Sleeping Again.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Mrs. Emma Althouse, the Attica sleeping woman, is now in what promises to be another long trance. She has been asleep since March 27, previous to which she was wide awake for four days. It has been impossible to give her even any liquid food since the trance began, for her teeth are closed as tight as a vise. Before going into the trance she was able to whisper to her sisters that she was going into a long sleep. They think she will die without awakening.

Three Days Locked in a Closet.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Wan faced and half starved, little Mamie Brown, the flaxen haired 4-year-old daughter of Widow Brown, of No. 2 Charles place, near Ninth and Willow streets, who disappeared from her home at 2 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, was found yesterday locked in a closet in a third story room of the unoccupied house at No. 416 Rugan street, within a stone's throw of her home. The little one was nearly starved when found and restored to her parents.

Trying to Save Red Nosed Mike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 10.—Counsel for Nichael Rizzolo, alias Red Nosed Mike, the condemned murderer of Paymaster McClure, will go to Philadelphia on the 15th instant, for the purpose of laying the case before the supreme court, on exceptions to the ruling of the court below, in the hope of thus being able to obtain a new trial for their client.

More Repairs for the Pensacola.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—The United States steamship Pensacola, which was sunk during the recent storm while in the dry dock at the navy yard has been pumped out. An examination develops the fact she has damaged to the extent of about $50,000. A large force will commence the work of repair.

Vain Attempt to Evade Local Option.

DENTON, Md., April 10.—The various "social clubs" of Caroline county have suspended operations and their charters have been surrendered to the clerk of the court. These are some of the clubs against which the governor directed proceedings on the charge of violating the local option laws.

Mr. Cleveland Joins the Manhattan Club.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Ex-President Cleveland was last night elected a life member of the Manhattan club.

A Radical Innovation Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A local writer contributes an article to The Post in which it is argued that the executive mansion is no proper place for business; that the eastern portion of the house, now occupied by the clerical force, should be turned over to the family of the president, and that the practice of presidential handshaking should be discontinued. In conclusion the writer says: "I am informed on the highest authority that the president contemplates taking the whole south front first floor of the state department for executive business offices and establishing a routine of office hours."

Col. John Wilson has had the plumbing of the White House thoroughly examined by expert plumbers, and it is pronounced to be in excellent condition.

The Snake Was a Jonah.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 15.—Mrs. Frank Kenny, of Portsmouth, N. H., has been in this city since March 20 under medical treatment, and has disgorged from her stomach a light colored snake twelve and three-eighth inches in length. It had been there since August, 1886, when at a camp meeting in Alton Bay, N. H., she swallowed it in water from a brook. Mrs. Kenny has been dosed for cancer, but stoutly insisted that something moved within her. Now her belief is confirmed, her health is restored and she is going home happy. The reptile was dislodged by means of a powerful drug. Several persons were witnesses of the operation.

Don't Like Commissioner Bates.

BERLIN, April 13.—The Cologne Gazette advises President Harrison to reconsider the nomination of Mr. Bates as United States commissioner to the Samoan conference, and, in the course of a long editorial on the subject, says: "In Europe it is not the custom that a political agent previous to his departure on a mission should announce to the world in a newspaper, as Mr. Bates did, his views on the disputed questions with which he is about to deal in a diplomatic capacity. Americans, however, have a way of their own in diplomatic matters, and the old world will have to get accustomed to the ways of the new world."

Rhode Island Elects a Senator.

PROVIDENCE, April 11.—In joint assembly the legislature elected Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, United States senator to succeed Senator Chace, resigned, by the following vote: Dixon, 51; Wetmore, 41; Arnold, 4; Colt, 2; Spooner, 1.

Mr. Dixon will be only 40 when he takes his seat in the senate, and next to Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, will be the youngest member of that body. He is a state senator, and has been a member of congress. His grandfather was a United States senator, and his father was for ten years a member of the national house of representatives.

High License for Delaware.

DOVER, Del., April 11.—The house passed with only one dissenting vote the W. E. Davis high license bill, which has been substituted for the Pickett mixed high license and local option bill, which had been pending for over two months past. The Davis bill fixes the license fee at $500 for cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over; $300 for towns of 2,000 and over, and $200 for rural districts. The senate passed the Donohue constitutional convention bill. It calls for another election on the third Tuesday of next May.

A Chicago Ballot Stealer Convicted.

CHICAGO, April 11.—William Wilson has been convicted of the charge of stealing the ballots of the Eighth precinct of the First ward just after they had been counted on election night a week ago and was sentenced to 300 days in the county jail. Judge Prendergast before sentencing Wilson said: "The result of the ballot box stuffing in the Fourteenth ward some years ago, which the common council refused to rectify, was perhaps a potent factor in bringing about the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886."

A Boulangist Banquet at Versailles.

PARIS, April 15.—At a Boulangist banquet held at Versailles last evening M. Loguerre read Gen. Boulanger's manifesto, and in a speech contrasted the doings of the sham Republicans of the present with those of the Republicans of 1789. The centennial anniversary of the acts of the latter, he declared, must witness the completion of the reforms then inititated. Mm. Loguerre and Herisse were arrested on leaving the banquet, and subsequently released.

Survivors of the Samoan Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The steamer Alameda, from Sydney, N. S. W., brought to San Francisco a number of survivors of the naval disaster at Apia, Samoa. The mails she brought give the details of the terrible affair. From the story it appears that our men-of-war had their engines working during the hurricane, but even steam power seemed to be useless, except in the case of H.M.S. Calliope.

The President's Outing.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president, Mrs. Harrison and Secretaries Blaine and Windom took a short excursion down the Potomac on the light house tender Holly yesterday, returning in the evening much refreshed by the outing. The president gave a reception to the Chicago and All America baseball teams before his departure in the morning.

The Nipsic Afloat, but Useless.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 13.—The captain of the German warship Adler states that in the Samoan difficulties Mataafa at first rendered assistance to the American ships alone. Repenting of his action, however, he afterward did all he could to aid the Germans. The United States steamer Nipsic is afloat, but she is entirely useless.

Stirring Times in Hayti.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Advices from Hayti by the steamer Delta state that heavy fighting took place on March 28 between St. Marc and Gonaives, and that on the same day great damage was done by an earthquake at Port-de-Paix, many houses being wrecked and several persons injured. No lives were lost, however.

John Bright's Son Elected.

LONDON, April 16.—The election to fill the vacant seat in parliament for the central division of Birmingham, which took place yesterday, resulted in the choice of Mr. Albert Bright by a vote of 5,610 to 2,560 for Mr. Beale, the Liberal candidate.

A Reception for Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Ex-President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to a reception and banquet in his honor to be given by the Young Men's Democratic club of this city about May 20. The club expect to make it a notable occasion.

NEWS BREVITIES.

David Evans, of Troy, N. Y., got drunk, wandered on a railroad track, was struck by a train and lost his right arm. His wife is suing the saloon keeper who sold him liquor for $30,000 damages.

The funeral at Boston of the late Lewis Hayden, colored, was largely attended. Governor Ames, William Lloyd Garrison and ex-Mayor O'Brien were among those present.

A Ladies' Republican league has been organized in Reading, Pa.

The Pennsylvania naticnal guard will wear the regular state uniform at the Washington centennial.

Congressman Randall will remain in Washington until the weather moderates sufficiently for him to move to the country.

Henry Damon, 22 years of age, died in Scituate, Mass., of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog at a cattle show last October.

Secretary Blaine has written a complimentary letter to to the retiring minister to Spain, Mr. Belmont.

The census returns show a population of half a million for Baltimore.

Mrs. Anton Bubera, of Perham, Minn., gave birth to a sextet of babies. Three of the six were still born, the others are living.

Meredith Stanley, of Cincinnati, jumped 285 feet into the Ohio river from High bridge, on the Cincinnati Southern railroad.

The president appointed Lyman E. Knapp, of Middlebury, Vt., to be governor of Alaska.

Rachel Offer, a Baltimore colored girl 15 years old, put poison in her uncle's tea because he threatened to beat her. The uncle survived and the girl went to jail.

Hon. Leonard J. Farwell died at Granite City, Mo., aged 70. He was one of those present at Lincoln's death, and had been governor of Wisconsin and commissioner of patents.

Assistant Secretary Bussey reversed a decision made in the pension office, and allowed a pension to the mother of a soldier who met his death while bathing.

Secretary Windom is to take up the subject of tariff revision soon. A practical test of the senate bill is to be made with the intention of preparing an administration measure.

Prince Law, a negro living five miles from Savannah, on Thursday killed his 5-year-old son as a sacrifice to the devil. He was arrested and is a raving maniac.

Joseph Casey was convicted of murder in Baltimore. He beat his wife on the head with a hammer Dec. 18, and she died Feb. 1.

The trial of Boulanger was begun by the French senate, behind closed doors, at Luxemburg. Members were requested to appear in evening dress, but gentlemen of the Right disdained to comply.

The steamship Suevia at New York, from Hamburg, ran down the pilot boat Commodore Bateman. Two men were drowned.

There is a mystery about the death of Mrs. Lucy Ann Wills, an aged colored woman, who was found burned almost to a crisp at her home in Philadelphia.

While shooting at a dog Frank Hallig, of Philadelphia, shot Clarence and Annie Horn in the face, disfiguring them for life.

A respected young Allentown, Pa., Hebrew blew his brains out in a synagogue.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister to Washington, has started from Liverpool.

The empress of Austria is insane.

Gen. Boulanger's condition of health inspires his friends with fear.

Three election judges and two or three deputy sheriffs in Arkansas have been indicted by the Federal grand jury in connection with the election troubles at Plummerville.

The subscription for the Georgia Confederate home, started only about a week ago, has reached $35,000.

The White Republican Protective Tariff league movement in Alabama is making rapid headway.

The struggle for land ownership in Oklahoma has been inaugurated by murder, one man being killed between Texans and Kansans.

As much as $550 was paid for one window on Fifth avenue, New York, from which to view the centennial parade.

John P. Usher, secretary of the interior under President Lincoln, and a resident of Kansas, died at the University hospital in West Philadelphia.

Charles Armstrong, colored, will be hanged for burglary at Shelby, N. C., on May 13.

The three gentlemen who will represent the United States at the Samoan conference sailed on the Umbria.

The president appointed William Gaw assistant appraiser at the port of Philadelphia, to succeed George H. Hoffman, removed. Mr. Gaw was relieved by Mr. Hoffman during the Democratic administration.

The annual meeting of the Orthodox Friends was held at Philadelphia, with an attendance of between 600 and 700.

All of the workmen employed in the Austrian Lloyd dock yards at Trieste have gone out on strike.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian liberator, has had another relapse and his life is despaired of.

Mr. Parnell's action in the Irish courts against The Times will be abandoned.

James H. Gardiner, who discovered what was termed Gardiner's comet in 1863, died at his home in Newburg, N. Y., of Bright's disease, aged 40 years.

Charles F. Hatch, president of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific railway, committed suicide in Minneapolis. No cause is known.

The Conshohocken worsted works made an assignment. The failere is attributed to the complicated affairs of the late George Bullock, who was president of the concern. The company operates three mills, and the monthly pay roll at present amounts to about $35,000.

Coal handlers at Cleveland are on a strike for higher wages.

The Philadelphia Natural Gas company has struck a new well on new territory, which doubles the present gas supply.

Governor Mellette, of Dakota, has prepared his proclamation calling for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention of North and South Dakota.

The Lehigh Presbytery met at Mahanoy City, Pa.

At Philadelphia John Henry Wahl, an insane patient, choked to death while eating his breakfast.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont us Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use, and am now well."
REV. S. H. TROYER, New Albany, Ind.

☞Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
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11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
" "	Montandon	5 36	a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo	8 55	a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05	p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" "	Montandon	10 12	a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" "	Montandon	1 14	a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
" "	Renovo	4 30	p m
" "	Kane	8 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
" "	Montandon	5 54	p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" " "	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
" " "	Montandon	9 37	a m
" " "	Williamsport	10 40	a m
" " "	Lock Haven	11 34	a m
" " arrives	Renovo	12 30	pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00	a m
" " "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" " "	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" " "	Montandon	9 17	a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
" " "	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 20	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20	p m
" "	Montandon	1 22	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 15	p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 15	p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20	p m
" "	Montandon	7 23	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
" "	Renovo	11 00	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25	a m
" "	Montandon	2 27	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL

Arrangements for the Washington Inaugural Celebration.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

How President Harrison Will Follow in the Footsteps of the First President, with Rather Different Environments. Seats for 19,000 Spectators of the Parade—How They Are Arranged and the Prices Charged.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The committee of arrangements of the centennial celebration of Washington's inaugural has arranged for the reception of President Harrison at Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, April 29. The president and the cabinet officers and other official of distinction will arrive at Elizabethport from Washington at 11 o'clock in the morning. The presidential party will be received by the committee on navy and embark on the steamer provided by that committee.

The line of United States ships of war, ships and steamboats will be formed in the lower bay, under Admiral Porter as chief marshal, and will be reviewed by the president. On the arrival of the presidential party in the East River opposite Wall street a barge manned by a crew of shipmasters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York, with Capt. Snow, president of that society, as coxswain, will row the president ashore. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall street 100 years ago were members of the same society.

On landing at the foot of Wall street the president will be received by the governor of the state of New York, the mayor of the city and the president of the inaugural committee and escorted to the Equitable building on Broadway, where a reception and collation will be tendered him by the committee on states. This reception shall last from 2 to 3:30 o'clock. From 4 to 5:30 a public reception will be given the president in the governor's room in the city hall.

On the morning of the 30th after the religious ceremonies at St. Paul's church, the president will be escorted to the front of the sub-treasury building, where the literary exercises will take place at 10 a.m. They will consist of prayer by Dr. Storrs, a poem by Whittier, an oration by Mr. Depew, an address by the president and benediction by Archbishop Corrigan.

The president will then be driven to the reviewing stand at Madison square, and the parade, headed by Gen. Schofield, will start from Wall street and proceed up Broadway and Fifth avenue.

On the evening of the 30th the president will be escorted to the Metropolitan Opera house by the chairman of the entertainment committee, being accompanied by Mrs. Harrison Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Governor Hill and Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Jones, and will be met at the door by the manager of the ball, who will escort him to the floor of the ball-room, where he will be formally received by the mayor. The ball will then be opened by a quadrille.

Tickets for the parade go unevenly. The Worth monument stand is sold out, except 400 tickets, while less than one-half of the tickets for the stands at Forty-second street, Washington square and Chambers street have been applied for. The seating capacity of the various stands is as follows: Reviewing stand, 5,000; City Hall park stand, 5,000; Washington square stand, 3,000; Forty-second street stand, 3,000, and the Worth monument stand, 3,000, making in all 19,000.

Speculators and private parties are demanding exorbitant prices for window privileges and stoops on the line of march along Fifth avenue and Broadway.

Girls Burned at a Brooklyn Fire.

BROOKLYN, April 12.—Fire occurred at 1 o'clock this morning in Bushanan & Lyall's jute factory, at Hoyt and President streets, while 300 girls were working, composing the night force of employes, and two of them were badly burned. The others escaped amid great panic and confusion. The building, which was valued at $400,000 is a total loss. The hands were working on harvest twine. The wind blew some of the flames into the jute and the fire spread rapidly. The factory was known as the Planet mills. The firm manufactured jute bagging, twine jute carpets, etc.

Of Interest to Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Commissioner of Pensions Tanner to-day issued the following order which will favorably affect a large number of veterans now on the pension roll: Whenever a pensioner is disabled in a hand or foot in a degree entitling him to $24 per month, under the act of March 3, 1883, such pensioner shall by reason of that fact be entitled to the rate of $30 per month under the act of August 4, 1886. This order is made to carry into effect the principle enunciated by the department on October 15, 1887, in the case of Allen Cook, and again on June 13, 1888, in case of Charles W. Harrington.

Rhode Island Is Republican.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—The result of yesterday's election in Newport was a failure to choose the senator and the Second and Fifth district representatives voted for, and the present incumbents of those positions therefore hold over, but the Republican candidates for First, Third and Fourth districts representatives were chosen and the Republican candidates at Cranston and Bristol were also chosen, giving the Republicans a majority of 11 on a joint ballot, with one senator yet to be selected and insuring the election of the Republican state ticket.

Stanley Beguiled by Royalty.

LONDON, April 13.—It is asserted that upon the return of Henry M. Stanley to England he will be naturalized as a British subject, forsaking his American adoption, and that the government will confer upon him higher honors than have ever before been conferred upon a journalist or an explorer, which two professions Stanley combines. It is also stated that the Belgian government will join in decorating and otherwise honoring Stanley.

Shad Fishing on the Delaware.

DELANCO, N. J., April 12.—The shore net fishing for shad has been begun here by Capt. Fenimore and a few shad are being caught daily. The drifters, however, are meeting with the most success, and market a number of shad here every morning. The up river and creek shad are considered to have a finer flavor than those caught down the river, and there is always a demand for them at a higher price.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Record of the Week—Several Important Measures Passed.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The house frittered away a large portion of its time in fixing orders for the consideration of bills. Among the acts favored was that of Representative Fow requiring courts to transfer licenses of deceased liquor dealers to their legal representatives. It was made a special order on second reading for today and on final passage on Thursday by a vote of 92 to 37. The senate bill for the incorporation of Street Railway companies, negatived in committee was also given a special order.

Representative Bently offered a resolution, recalling the resolution from the governor, providing for the attendance of the legislature at the New York centennial celebration, but the house adjourned without action.

Representative Dearden had intended to introduce a bill in the house appropriating enough money to pay the expenses of the Pennsylvania national guard at the New York centennial, but a dispatch from Governor Beaver doubting the propriety of such a step prevented him from carrying out his purpose. The inspiration of the proposed bill was the kick raised in New York against the payment of the expenses of the Pennsylvania troops. Governor Beaver in his telegram to Dearden stated in effect that in paying the expenses of the national guard of this state New York would be doing what Pennsylvania has done for its troops.

HARRISBURG, April 13.—Mr. Wherry made another effort in the house to get his anti-discrimination bill a special order. He offered a resolution to make the bill a special order for Tuesday on second reading and Wednesday for third reading. After considerable debate the resolution was defeated by 86 yeas to 76 nays. It required a two-thirds vote to pass it.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution making a special order for his bill regulating elections, providing for the Australian system of voting and other reforms. Mr. Fow sought to have an amendment made to the resolution, providing that his bill for a similar purpose be considered at the same time. Mr. Fow finally withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Baker's resolution was voted down—yeas, 67; nays, 89.

Mr. Marland called up his resolution to have his bill to repeal the act preventing the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine. After some discussion the resolution was rejected—yeas, 47; nays, 113.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution providing for a commission of four members of the house, three senators, the speaker of the house, and president pro tem. of the senate, and two citizens, to be appointed by the governor, to consider the insurance law, and all questions relating to the same, to report to the next legislature. Referred to committee on insurance.

Mr. W. S. Williams presented a resolution reciting that there existed on the part of corporations chartered by the state and other companies and individuals a conspiracy to restrict the output of coal, thus throwing thousands of miners and workmen out of employment, resulting in distress and suffering. The resolution provides for a commission of representatives and senators to consult with the governor and attorney general as to whether some remedy cannot be had for this evil, and to report by bill or otherwise to the next legislature. Referred to the committee on mines and mining.

HARRISBURG, April 12.—The revenue reform bill was reported in the senate from committee with several amendments. The bill to provide for the appointment of matrons in police station houses in cities of the first and second class was reported favorably.

In the house the senate bill fixing the legal weight of a ton of coal at 2,240 pounds and fixing penalties for a violation of the law was reported favorably and placed upon the calendar.

Bills were passed on second reading providing for an appropriation of $5,000 to the House of the Merciful Saviour, Philadelphia; $5,000 to the Western Temporary Home, Philadelphia; $15,000 the Gynecian Hospital, Philadelph making an appropriation to the Vete inary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and appropriating $100,000 to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

HARRISBURG, April 11.—In the senate the following bills passed: Allowing steamboat transportation companies chartered under the laws of other states to hold real estate in this state; authorizing the courts to change or abolish indepenent school districts, and Senator Hines's employer's personal liability bill. In the house the Wherry sinking fund resolution was reported favorably. The bill to authorize a closer supervision of public schools was indefinitely postponed. The following bills passed finally: To regulate the practice of pharmacy; in regard to trust funds; to provide transportation to Gettysburg. In the afternoon the telephone bill was passed to third reading.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The house yesterday adjourned, at the close of the morning session, till today, nominally to attend the celebration of Lee's surrender, but really to prevent the anti discrimination bill, which was a special order, being considered. The bicycle bill and the bill defining conveyances of real estate were passed. In the senate the personal liability bill, for the protection of workingmen suffering injury from the negligence of employers, was, after a sharp debate, amended and read a second time. A resolution to adjourn without day May 9 was passed. The border raid resolution was passed finally.

Shot His Son for a Thief.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., April 13.—John McMinn, son of Samuel McMinn, of West Nantmeal township, in this county, was shot in mistake for a robber. A few nights ago burglars broke into Mr. McMinn's barn, in which several fine horses are kept. The thieves were evidently frightened off, as some of their harness was found in the barn next morning and none of the horses missing.

Mr. McMinn and son, thinking the robbers would return, since then watched nightly for some time. In the night John thought he heard footsteps, and slipped around to the other side of the barn from that where his father was watching without the latter's knowledge. When Mr. McMinn saw the figure of a supposed robber he blazed away, and his son fell. He was shot in the breast and his wound may prove fatal.

Drowned Her Sorrows.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 16.—The body of Mrs. John Rammage, a highly respected lady of Pittston, was found floating in the reservoir. She undoubtedly committed suicide, as she has been nearly distracted with grief, her husband having been killed last summer by being struck by lightning and later her son committed suicide.

THE SHOE BRUSH GONE

I won't miss it, for I have long since adopted an easier and cleanlier way. A bottle of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

and a sponge to keep my shoes washed clean, save a deal of 'abor and shoe leather.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.

The best Harness Dressing in the world.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

-:THE UNION ROOFING CO.,:-

TYRONE, — — PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS OF

-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-

Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Bottom, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.

Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.

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General agents for Cortrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing. Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to

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SALESMEN WANTED

To handle our Specialties and Ornamental stock. Steady work at good pay. No experience necessary. Any man not afraid to work can succeed with us. Salary and expenses paid to good men, the year round. Success guaranteed Write for terms.

E. C SELOVER & Co.,
4m. Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y
feb1

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between H. W. Kreamer and G. W. Bushman, under the firm of Bushman & Kreamer, was dissolved on the first day of April last by mutual consent. All debts are to be received, and all debts are to be paid by G. W. Bushman who is authorized to settle debts due to, and by the company.

G. W. BUSHMAN,
H. W. KREAMER.

Centre Hall April 4, 1889.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 22d day of April, A. D 1889, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The second and final account of Aaron W. Ulrich, executor of, &c., of Samuel Grape, or Krape late of Penn township, deceased.
2. The first and partial account of William Beedel and John Schenck, executors of, &c., of Della S. Ritter, late of Liberty township, deceased.
3. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c, of Rachel Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
4. The account of Leah Wolf, administratrix of, &c., of Emanuel Wolf, late of Harris township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of James H. Carner, administrator c. t. a. of Mary A. Pennington, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. The account of E. P. Jones, administrator of, &c., of Richard Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.
7. The first and partial account of Isabella Hirlinger and W. F. Holt, administrators of the estate of C. P. Hirlinger, late of Philipsburg boro deceased.
8. The account of Flora O. Bairfoot, administratrix of, &c., of S. W. Bairfoot, late of Centre Hall boro, deceased.
9. The final account of John G. Uzzle, guardian of Martha A., Mary M. and Clara E. Mulhollan, minor children of Rudolph Mulhollan, late of Burnside township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of A. E. Clemsun, administrator of, &c., of Jane A. Bailey, late of Furguson township, deceased.
11. The final account of M L Rishel, executor of, &c., of Daniel Luse, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The account of Jonathan Harter, administrator of, &c., of George Brein, late of Gregg township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Margaret Love and J S Housman, administrators of, &c., of William C. Love, late of Potter township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of Mrs Mary E Osman, administrator of, &c., of Henry Osman, late of College township, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of James Lingle, and Wm B Mingle, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Lingle, late of Potter township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Robert Bryson, administrator of, &c., of James Bryson, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of Jesse Swartz, administrator of, &c., of I C Thompson, late of Walker township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of Henry Reinhart, Esq., executor of, &c., of George Fox, late of Harris township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of Angeline McBride, executrix of &c., of Eve McBride, late of College township, deceased.
20. The first separate account of B. F. Arney, one of the executors of Jacob Arney, late of Potter townshine, deceased.
21. The separate and partial account of John J Arney, executor of, &c., of Jacob Arney, late of Potter township, deceased.
22. The account of Daniel C Grove, guardian of James J Vonada, a minor child of Samuel Vonada, late of Marion township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of Thaddeus C S Gardner, acting executor of William R Miller, late of Sandy Ridge, Centre county, deceased.
24. The first and final account of John C Hite and John Shadle, trustees to sell the real estate of David Saddle, late of Benner township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of J W Gephart, administrator of, &c., of Thomas F Patton, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
26. The first account of D S Keller, one of the administrators of John Hoffer, late of Bellefonte boro, deceased.
27. The account of Rebecca J Tipton, administratrix of, &c., of Absalom S Tipton, late of Howard township, deceased.
28. The first and final account of Nancy E Antes, acting administratrix of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
29. The account of William I Leathers and Nancy E Antes, administrators of, &c., of James Antes, late of Howard township, deceased.
30. The account of D S Keller, Esq., ancillary administrator cum testamentic annexo of Jacob Baker, late of Warren county, Colorado, deceased.
31. The final account of Michael Hess, guardiad of Clara Stover, formerly Knarr minor child of Susan Knarr, late of Harris township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plads, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

Harper & Kreamer's.

McCORMICK BROS. | McCORMICK BROS

CENTRE CENTRE | HALL, HALL, | PA. PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

FIRE! BURGLARS! THIEVES!

SAFES!!!

OUR VICTOR

House & Office Safe

Is expressly meant to supply an urgent demand from *farmers, lawyers, doctors, small storekeepers, postmasters, express and railroad agents, Township and County Officials, trustees, retired business men and families*, for a first-class fire-proof, burglar-proof combination lock safe adapted in capacity and price to suit their requirements. The Victor is first-class in every respect, warranted fire-proof, and constructed in the most improved manner. We now use on each and every safe our new non pickable combination lock, and inside bolt-work. It has all round corners, exterior beautifully finished and ornamented by hand with all burnished portions nickle plated. Interior nicely fitted up with subtreasuries, book spaces, and pigeon holes.

No. 1, Farmer's Safe,	125 lbs.	No. 4, Postal Service and Office Safe,	800 lbs.
No. 2, Household Safe,	250 lbs.	No. 5, County Official's Safe,	1200 lbs.
No. 3, Dealers and Office Safe,	600 lbs.	No. 6, General Business Safe,	1800 lbs.

We also manufacture a full line of Iron Treasury Boxes, also Fire Proof Bond, Mortgages and Note Boxes, at very low prices. PRICES—We monopolize our branch of the safe business, yet we sell at prices fully 50 to 80 per cent. lower than other companies. Thousands of our safes are in use in every state and territory. We will send free to any address illustrated catalouge of safes, locks, and our full line of manufacture. Also testimonial and reference sheets. DON'T under any circumstances buy safes until you have corresponded with us. We can save you money. You will find us entirely reliable and responsible.

We are Sole Owners of Patents and sole manufactures of the VICTOR SAFES.

We caution persons against making, buying, selling or using safes infringing on our patents. Parties claiming to make a specialty of this brach of the safe business and selling a line of similar sizes are imitators of our business and are FRAUDS. Buy none but the Victor Safes, either from us or our general agents. A list of the Patents owned by us:
December 29, '85; June 7, '87; October 11, '87; November 1, '87; October 2, '88, and several others pending. We invite merchants and others to write to us at once when this advertisement appears, stating the name of paper in which they find it and we will make them a special proposition on a safe.

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A RAILROAD COLLISION.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND FOUR INJURED NEAR LORENZO, ILLINOIS.

A FAST FREIGHT CRASHES INTO THE REAR OF A PASSENGER TRAIN DURING A FOG AND DEMOLISHES A PRIVATE CAR.

CHICAGO, April 10.—One of the saddest of the innumerable railroad disasters which have occurred near Chicago took place early this morning at Lorenzo, Ill. The victims are eight in number, including a bride that was to be and her betrothed husband. Lorenzo, the scene of the horror, is a little hamlet, 57 miles out on the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad. During a fog an extra freight train ran into the rear of the regular No. 2 California passenger train, east bound, at 4.23 A. M., smashing to bits a private coach, letting not a single one of the occupants escape. Four people were killed and four others seriously injured. The killed are:

Henry Robert Hartt, the 15-year-old son of J. L. Hartt, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss Alice Winslow, of Brookline, Mass., niece of J. L. Hartt and the fiancee of Henry W. Lamb, who was seriously injured,

Harry Herring (colored), porter, resident of Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomas Smith, colored, cook, a resident of Los Angeles.

The seriously injured are:

J. L. Hartt, of Boston, Director of the Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad, a branch of the Santa Fe system, badly burned about the feet, legs, arms and head.

Mrs. J. L. Hartt, the former's wife, whose injuries are similar.

Henry W. Lamb, of Brookline, Massachusetts, seriously scalded about the arms and head.

P. L. Palmer, brakeman of the freight train, seriously scalded.

Henry W. Faulkner, of Detroit, who was a passenger on the wrecked train, thus described Mr. Lamb's grief at hearing of the death of his betrothed: "I was in the sleeper 'Santa Anna,'" said Mr. Faulkner, "when I was awakened, doubled up in my berth, and I feel now like I had been broken in two, I could hear a prodigious uproar outside and the sound of escaping steam. I dressed as fast as I could and got outside. Some of the train men and passengers were at work in the wreck and pulled out a young man, whose name I afterward heard was Lamb. He was groaning pitifully. I got a mattress from the sleeper and we lifted him to it as gently as we could, "Oh! where is Allie?" said he, rising up suddenly. Just then two men passed by with the body of a woman. Lamb caught sight of her face by the light of a lantern. 'Oh, God, it is Allie,' he screamed, and then he dropped back on the mattress in a faint. I was in the car with the wounded on our way to the city, and every once in a while I could hear Lamb, poor fellow, moaning the name of Allie, Allie." The train bearing the injured came into the Dearborn Station, Chicago, at 9.20. The officials of the railroad had prepared everything for the reception. An ambulance and three police patrol wagons were at the depot and as tenderly as possible bore the four injured persons who were on the train to the Mercy Hospital. The police with difficulty repressed a crowd of 300 or 400 people who jostled and pushed each other to see the sorrowful sight of human beings scalded. The diagnosis at the hospital showed that Mr. Hartt's legs, right arm and face were grievously scalded. Mrs. Hartt's injuries are almost identical, although she has, in addition, a large burn on the abdomen. Mr. Lamb's legs, face and hands are very badly burned. The injuries of brakeman Palmer are very similar. The other injured trainmen were cared for at Lorenzo. Dr. Winfield Hall, of the hospital staff, says the injuries of Mr. and Mrs. Hartt are dangerous. There is congestion of the internal organs, and he fears that pneumonia, no uncommon sequence of severe scalds, may set in. The cases of Lamb and Palmer are by no means serious. Dr. J. J. Ransom, the Chief of the Medical Department of the Santa Fe Railroad, takes a more hopeful view. He made a thorough examination of Mr. and Mrs. Hartt, and thinks the recovery of both assured unless there be unusual developments not indicated by present condition. The victims are all under the influence of morphine, and visitors are strictly excluded.

Mr. Hartt, when brought to the hospital, was but vaguely aware of the death of his son, not being sufficiently conscious to realize what had happened. He talked incoherently of his boy, and at intervals called his name. Mrs. Hartt does not know that her son is dead. Mr. John F. Hartt is a heavy capitalist, and one of the best known directors of the Chicago, Kansas and Western. Mrs. Hartt is a sister of Albert W. Nickerson, the wealthy railroad man of Boston, and director of the Santa Fe. Mr. and Mrs. Hartt Started on their Western trip about two months ago.

In their party were their son Robert, Mr. Henry W. Lamb, a young business man of Brookline, Mass., 28 years old, and Miss Alice Winslow, a cousin of Mrs. Hartt. Miss Winslow was a bright, pretty girl of 22. Robert Hartt had turned 17 and was preparing for college. He was to enter the freshman class at Hartford next September. The ill fated passenger train was due at Lorenzo at exactly 4 23 o'clock and was on time. The train following, known as an "extra," was running wild under orders to keep five or ten minutes behind the passenger. It was in charge of Conductor Hughes and Engineer Converse. The crew of the freight train claim that the dense fog prevented them from seeing how near they were to Lorenzo, or from catching sight of the rear lights of the passenger. Hughes acknowledged that he knew the passenger was just due at Lorenzo at the time of the collision, but though he was three or four minutes behind. The rear coach of the passenger train was the private car of the officers of the California Central Railroad, No 98, and was occupied by Mr. Hartt and party. All were soundly sleeping when the fatal crash came. The passenger had stopped only a moment at Lorenzo and was pulling out when the freight rushed down upon it. The engine of the freight telescoped the private car and crushed into the rear platform of the Pullman car Santa Anna, just ahead, and wrecked the engine. The engineer and fireman of the freight escaped by jumping from the cab. Brakeman Palmer, who was riding on the cab, fell beneath it and was badly scalded by escaping steam before he could extricate himself through the cab window.

Miss Winslow, Robert Hartt, the porter and the cook were killed outright. The other three occupants of the sleeping car were thrown from their berths by the collision, but no limbs were broken, as they were fortunate enough to be in the front end of the car. Before they could be extricated, however, they were almost parboiled by the escaping steam of the disabled engine. The wreck of the private car was left at Lorenzo, and the dead and the injured were placed in the sleeper Santa Anna. No medical assistance was attainable at the little station where the accident occurred, and as soon as possible the passenger train hurried on to Joliet, 15 miles distant, with its burden of dead and suffering. The injuries of the wounded were dressed at Joliet, and opiates administered, which made the terrible pain bearable. The four dead bodies were taken off the train for the Coroner at Joliet. Dr. Curtis, the company's surgeon, came with the Santa Anna from Joliet to Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 9th, the Employers' Liability bill, coming up on second reading, Mr. Hines, its author, offered an amendment, enlarging the scope of its provisions, it having been greatly pared down in committee. The amendment was rejected, but finally the bill passed second reading, with an amendment by Mr. Hines, giving a workman the right of action "and recovery," the same as though he were not an employe. The House Border Raid resolution was passed with an amendment providing that the President pro tem. of the Senate, instead of the President, be made one of the committee to present the resolution, and urge the claims of Pennsylvania at Washington. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 10th the House bill in relation to travelling clothing dealers was reported with amendments providing that the license fee shall be regulated by ordinance, and shall not be less than $25, nor more than $100. The bills fixing compensation of Supervisors and Street Commissioners and regulating escheats were reported favorably. The House bill for semi-monthly fragments of wages, the Hines Mechanics' Lien bill and the Roberts Theatre Exit bill were reported negatively. Bills were passed finally allowing steamboat transportation companies chartered under the laws of other States to hold real estate in this State; authorizing the Courts to change or abolish independent school districts, and Senator Hine's Employers' Personal Liability bill. A bill was introduced by Mr. Grady permitting the adoption of any adult persons as heirs. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 11 the Revenue bill was reported with amendments. Favorable reports were made on the bills placing bicycle riders on the same footing as carriages; to provide for the recording of exemplifications of wills relating to real estate. The House resolution that the Governor, his staff, heads of departments and members of the Legislature shall attend the New York Centennial celebration was agreed to. Bills were passed finally increasing the maximum amount allowed the State Board of Health for expenses; providing for the election of Prothonotaries Clerks of Court, Registers of Wills and Recorders of Deeds in counties where the said offices are now filled by one person; giving Inter-State Navigation Companies the right to hold and own real estate in this State; and providing for the appointment of deputy coroners. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 8th, after listening to an address by Andrew Carnegie upon the "Industries of Pennsylvania," the members proceeded to business. The Senate bill allowing shipbuilding corporations to extend their capital to $5,000,000 was made a special order for second reading on Wednesday and third reading on Thursday. Mr. Wherry succeeded in getting a special order for his Anti-discrimination bill for second reading on Tuesday and third reading on Wednesday, the vote on his motion being 88 to 41. Adjourned.

In the House on the 10th the Wherry bills, in relation to the Sinking Fund, were reported favorably. Mr. Harwick introduced a bill to protect children providing severe penalties for any one leading any child under 16 years astray, or taking them for immoral purposes, or marrying such children without the consent of their parents, or their employment in any dance hall, or similar resort. The bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy was passed finally. The bill to regulate the revocation of liquor licenses was passed to third reading, with an amendment by Mr. Quigley, providing that a bill of particulars shall be served upon the licensee of names of witnesses, dates and particulars of charges. Adjourned.

In the House on the 11th, the Senate bill fixing 2240 pounds as the legal weight of a ton of coal and fixing penalties for a violation of the law was reported favorably. The Soldiers' Orphans' School appropriation bill was passed finally—155 to 5—with the amendment excluding the "syndicate" schools. The House bill fixing the compensation of Supervisors in townships at $1.50 per day employed and of township officers at $2 employed was passed finally. A number of appropriation bills passed second reading. Adjourned.

—An earthquake shock was felt at Sagua, Cuba, on the evening of the 9th.

THE SINKING OF THE PENSACOLA.

FURY OF THE WINDS AND WAVES ALONG THE COAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The following telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commandant Brown, of the Norfolk Navy Yard:

The heavy northeast gale set in about midnight Saturday. The river rose suddenly and was higher than ever known, being about a foot above the coping of the dry dock.

The Pensacola was lifted from the blocks, filled with water through the old and new Kingston valve openings, and settled diagonally across the blocks. The water is over the gun-deck combings. The diver reports that there was no injury to the bottom. Have plugged the holes and expect to pump the ship dry, readjust blocks and dock again. The gale continues and the Simpson dock is flooded.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Miss Ella White, a music teacher, was arrested in Susquehanna, Pa., on the 8th, on the charge of defrauding various people in Elmira, New York, out of sums aggregating $15,000 on fictitious mining and silk mill stocks and other pretences. She confessed that she lost the money in an Elmira "bucket shop." Harry D. Darby, a registry clerk in the post office at Washington, was arrested on the 8th, for rifling registered letters. When arrested he had in his hand $70 which he had just taken from a letter.

—A street car in Jersey City, New Jersey, was struck by a drill engine while crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad on the morning of the 9th. Henry Bock and Thomas H. Spun were dangerously and Charles Ericksen and Frederick Seeger badly hurt. Several other passengers received trifling injuries. John Daly, the gateman at the railroad, was arrested.

—William Kenny, a well-known Tammany politician, in New York, was found dead at the foot of the stairs of his house, on the 9th. He had been taken with a fit while ascending the stairs, and, falling down backward, broke his neck.

—James Clemmo, employed in caulking a vat at the Mineral Bath House in Port Huron, Michigan, was overcome by gas on the morning of the 9th. Stephen Porter, a colored attendant, who went to his rescue, was also overcome. Dr. Stephenson, the proprietor, ascended a ladder and looked in the vat. He became unconscious almost instantly, but fell outward sustaining painful though not serious injuries. Clemmo and Porter died soon after being taken out.

—Mrs. Mary Kline was committed to jail in Bordentown, New Jersey, on the 9th, for trial on a charge of having placed poison in her husband's coffee. William P. Fox, shot and killed a colored man, named Walls, in Paris, Kentucky, on the 9th. Walls was drunk and tried to strike Fox with a club. Policeman Woodville was shot in the thigh by burglars, in Chicago, on the morning of the 9th. Woodville managed to draw his revolver, and fired a shot which struck one of the burglars in the head, inflicting a fatal wound. The officer's wound is not dangerous. Lewis Conklin, colored, aged 45 years, was murdered in Port Jefferson, Long Island, on the 9th, by his wife. They had quarrelled, and Mrs. Conklin hit her husband with an axe.

—The house of Robert McBane, an aged farmer, near East Liverpool, Ohio, was entered by two masked men on the morning of the 9th. They attempted to chloroform the inmates, but were unsuccessful. They then knocked three small children almost senseless and locked them in a small room. Mrs. McBane was locked in a closet, and Mr. McBane was knocked senseless with a fire shovel. The thieves escaped with a small amount of silver. A neighbor, who called a few hours later, found the mother and children almost suffocated in their close quarters, and Mr. McBane almost dead from the loss of blood. Lewis Patterson, a wealthy farmer living near Centreville, Pa., was robbed on the evening of the 8th by three masked men. There was nobody in the house with him at the time but his mother, 80 years old. The robbers burned Mr. Patterson's feet and face in an unsuccessful effort to make him tell where his money was hidden. They then searched the house, and departed after securing $43 in money and Mr. Patterson's gold watch. Two strangers visited Daniel Keller, an old farmer, at Shamokin, Penna., on the 9th, and after proposing to buy his farm, engaged him in a game of cards. Keller became so interested that he procured $4700 and put it up as stakes. The strangers seized the money and covered Keller with a revolver while they got off with the cash. One of the fellows represented himself to be the son of J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, an old friend of Keller. A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, says that William Kintella, a capitalist, was on the evening of the 8th beaten by foot pads and left for dead, after having been robbed of $600. There were five men in the gang and they all have been arrested.

—Two passenger trains on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad collided on 7th, near Peach Springs, Arizona. They ran into each other at a sharp curve on a high embankment. Both engines and three cars fell down the bank into a stream below. The engineer was fatally injured and a laborer stealing a ride was killed. The passengers were badly shaken up, but escaped dangerous injuries.

—As Robert Schideler and wife were driving to Manson, Iowa, on the 8th, a spark from Schideler's pipe ignited the clothing of his wife, and, as the wind was blowing a stiff gale, she was soon enveloped in flames. She jumped from the carriage and was burned to death, notwithstanding the efforts made by her husband to quench the flames. Schideler's hands were burned to the bone, and it is feared they will have to be amputated, and his physicians say he may die. Mrs. Schideler was 65 years old, and her husband 70.

—A telegram from Winona, Minnesota, says that farmers in that vicinity have almost universally completed the seeding of small grain. The ground is in excellent condition, but there is some complaint that seed is germinating slowly on account of cool weather. Preparations are being generally made to plant an unusually large acreage of corn.

—The Signal Service telegraph cable crossing Bregon Inlet, North Carolina, was swept away during the recent storm. Telegraphic communication with Cape Hatteras is thus cut off until a new cable is laid.

—Henry Kurtz, a young telegraph operator, of Baltimore, died on the morning of the 10th from an overdose of laudanum. Whether it was taken with suicidal intent or not is unknown. Mrs. Catherine Kinney, who owned property valued at about $60,000, was found dead in the hallway of her residence in Paterson, New Jersey, on the morning of the 10th. Foul play is suspected, although the woman was an habitual drinker, and was under the influence of liquor on Tuesday night.

—Theodore and Jacob Heubler, brothers, were badly cut with knives in Chicago, on the evening of the 9th, while attempting to capture three burglars who were operating in Myers's bakery. The thieves escaped. A German shoemaker, named Laurer, was shot and killed by an unknown person while at work in his shop, in Morning View, Kentucky, on the evening of the 9th.

—A telegram from Hagerstown, Maryland, says that three large mountain fires are now raging on the South Mountain, near Edgemont. The fire caught from the sparks of a passing locomotive. A vast lot of timber has already been destroyed.

—Henry Bachman was crushed between the cross beam of the elevator and the heavy cross bar through which a rope worked overhead, in the establishment of Smith, Jameson & Keyser, in Baltimore, on the 10th. He was oiling the works on top of the elevator while it was going up and neglected to stop it in time.

—The people of Tyler county, West Virginia, especially along the railroad, are much exited over the appearance of dozens of mad dogs. On the 5th a large dog owned by Captain Henderson, of Long Beach, went mad and attacked and bit every animal within its reach. A general hunt is in progress and every animal thought to have been bitten will be killed.

—For a month past obstructions have been placed on the track of the Chicago, Sante Fe and California Railroad, near the Illinois River. Recently a track walker was put upon this portion of the line, and on the evening of the 8th he was found lying unconscious upon the track with a terrible wound in the back of the head. He was fortunately seen by the engineer of the train in time to stop. He had been assaulted, as supposed, by the gang of villains who have been obstructing the track.

—The house of W. P. Ward, in Robin county, Georgia, was burned on the evening of the 10th, and his wife and five children were burned to death. The house was a small one, with the chimney and door at one end.

—Four children of Sebastian Merdam, a farmer, near St. Joseph, Minnesota, on the 10th picked up roots of wild parsnip from furrows in a plowed field, and ate the roots. Three of the children died in great agony, the other is expected to recover. While pouring a 4000-pound casting in the foundry of William Tod & Co., in Youngstown, Ohio, on the evening of the 11th, it exploded, hurling the molten metal in every direction. George Bryant, Frank Lee, John Anderson, Nick Carroll and William Kurz were badly burned. Mrs. J. F. Hart, of Brookline, Massachusetts, who was so badly scalded in the accident on the Chicago, Santa Fe and California Railroad, near Joliet, Illinois, died in the hopital in Chicago, on the 11th. The other wounded are recovering.

—The four men who robbed a train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Canon Diablo, Arizona, on March 21st, have been captured after a long chase. They are all undar 30 years of age and are well educated. Train robbery is a capital offence in Arizona. A thief entered the residence of Thomas Lowrey, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the evening of the 10th and took jewelry valued at $1000 from a room in which Mrs. Lowrey was asleep. Mr. Lowrey was in the parlor, chatting with a friend, and the house was brilliantly lighted. A. C. Dunbrack's jewelry store, in Keyser, West Virginia, was robbed of jewelry valued at $3000 on the evening of the 10th. The brigantine Addie Benson, from Port Medway, bound for Cienfuegos, is now more than 70 days out, and it is feared that she has been lost.

—Russell Harrison was arrested in New York, on the afternoon of the 11th, on the charge of having published in the Montana *Live Stock Journal* an article taken from a Buffalo paper accusing ex-Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, with having stolen jewels from a Washington lady. Mr. Harrison went on from Washington on the evening of the 10th, for the purpose of having the papers in the suit served on him. He gave bail in $5000.

—Peter Kelly, a peddler, about 35 years of age, was robbed and murdered by several men in Logan county, West Virginia, on the 4th. It is said the murderers are known and will be arrested. Kelly leaves a wife and three children in Kentucky.

—A man named Hurlbut was taken from his house, in Allegan, Michigan, on the evening of the 8th, by half a dozen women, and thrashed unmercifully with hickory switches. Hurlbut had been in the habit of beating his wife upon the slightest provocation. He had been living with a young woman from Kalamazoo, and the actions of the two had been a scandal to the community. The young woman was told that unless she left the town she would also be whipped, and she took her departure.

A LIFE OF SPECULATION.

Nerves Shattered by Gaining $1000 One Hour and Losing It the Next.

The following question was recently submitted to the Hon. Stephen Van Cullen White, whose reputation as a financier and Wall street millionaire is of national fame.

"What effect in your opinion and from your opportunities of observation has a life of speculation on the mind, and through it upon the nerves and body of a man? By speculation is here meant especially dealing in stocks or grain upon the floor of the exchange or on the street, or both."

"He said: "Your question is extremely generic, and would admit of a volume in reply and then not exhaust the subject. It is a question more suited to a medical practitioner who has had a stock exchange clientage than to one of the victims. But as you honor me by your inquiry with an implied expression of the belief that I may know something to interest your readers, I will speak as from the pew and not the pulpit upon your text. All business in which a man buys more than he needs for his use and for the use of his family is speculation, and there is an element of danger of failure in any business where a man buys more than he has ready cash to pay for. Every merchant engaged in general merchandise business, at wholesale or retail, is a speculator, and one who buys on credit is always in more or less danger of failure in business. Whoever has a business risk has anxiety till the prospective outcome has made itself clear. Then, if prospectively the venture is to become successful, what was anxiety becomes in part exhilaration at success, and if a loss is developed, actual or prospective, the anxiety and care are increased. All mental anxiety tells on the nervous system. If it is great enough to cause sleeplessness it wears fast. But if the sufferer has good digestion, strong and equable circulation and avoids excess of eating and drinking, he can for a long time defy anxiety, whether it is chronic or acute. Now, the only difference between stock speculation on the exchange and a country store upon invoice of general merchandise is that the amount bought or sold in stocks is generally larger in proportion to capital employed, and, more important still, the stock exchange prices furnish a constant barometer by which that speculator can constantly measure his losses or his profits, while constant fluctuations, all of which he notices, keep him a constant pendulum between a smile and a tear. If a merchant goes into business on $10,000 he can buy from $15,000 to $25,000 worth of goods. If a speculator goes in with $10,000 he can buy $100,000 worth of stocks. The merchant wants two to four months before he can estimate his profit or loss. The stock speculator finds that in an hour he has a profit of say $10,000 which he may take; the next hour the profit is all gone, the next he sees a loss of $1,500, and at night he quits the market full of anxiety with probably a loss of $500 to commence the next day's watch of fluctuations. But added to these daily and normal fluctuations there is the effect of panics, which usually occur at the end of a protracted season of prosperity, and the profits of weeks are hopelessly swept away in an hour. Now I think If I were a medical man I should not be afraid to express the belief that quick transition from a Panama sun bath to a Dakota blizzard would have a tendency to produce colds and if the victim had weak lungs it might naturally end in phthisis pulmonalis, unless death occurred from the shock and gave a more speedy exit. In the same way, reasoning a priori, I would always guess that a nervous man would come out of a series of panics with shattered nerves. This reasoning is well backed up by the record of men in active speculations whom I have known within the last twenty-five years. Among the so called successful men probably the wealth which others covet may have been bought at too dear a cost, even if corroding care can ever be paid for by money.

Dyeing of Garments.

Pure colors upon garments can be obtained only when the material is first perfectly cleaned. For this purpose brush the stains with a lukewarm strong solution of soda, then work for half an hour in a solution of medium concentration, rinse well, and lay down for several hours, preferably over night, in warm water. For bright colors, such as red, bordeaux, etc., boil the goods in water, in order to remove any trace of alkali from them, which is necessary for a good dye. To neutralize any remaining lye by acids is an erroneous notion, because it dulls the colors and shows the fades after dyeing. The less acid is used in dyeing, the better are the fades covered.

Life is a long course of mutual education which ends but with the grave.

I will utter what I believe today, if it should contradict all I said yesterday.

—John W. Averett, manager, and Philip Averett, editar of the Cumberland (Maryland) *Daily Times*, were arrested on the 11th, on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Constable Clarke. The alleged libel grew out of publications respecting the arrest of children charged with vagrancy.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Envy shooteth at others and wounds himself.

The prayers of youth are the blessings of old age.

There is a woman at the beginning of all things,

Sin may be clasped so close we can not see its face.

A blow from a frying pan smuts if it does not hurt.

Children's virtues bring new wealth to the parents.

Better three hours too soon than one minute too late.

Nothing upsets superstition as much as common sense.

Love sleeps on thistles for the sake of the flower.

Let your tongue tarry until reason prepares the way.

Nothing overcomes passion more than silence.

When there is room in the heart there is room in the house.

A man who is always tapering off seldom comes to the point.

Excitements may wear, but wearing is far better than rusting.

Let no man value at a little price a virtuous woman's counsel.

Obedience and prosperity are linked together in God's plan.

The consciousness of duty performed gives us music at midnight.

Knavery is the worst archery, it shoots at its own reputation.

The day of judgment will be to the saints the great coronation day.

A skeptic is a man with faith in nothing who believes in himself.

The Master's work may make weary feet, but it leaves the spirit glad.

A vicious tongue, like a worm in an apple, devours all its surroundings.

Pride and drunkenness are the only two vices which will never agree.

Knowledge is the destruction of a fool, and the sword of a wise man.

All the salve of the devil can not heal the wounds of your conscience.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.

Stick to your purpose for nothing is lost with will and skill to build over again.

A miser cares not for the tears of the poor, and he that sprinkles iron shall reap rust.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his helper is omnipotent.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

Activity under excitement, on the solitary condition that it be lawful, is wholesome.

In doing good to others there is an enjoyment of which the sordid, selfish man knows nothing.

Take heed lest you be flattered; flatterers generally pat an ass on the back before they take a ride.

The best alarm clock is a frightful dream, it gives one the consciousness of the coming day.

The best way to keep out vicious thoughts is to have a good doorkeeper—a good conscience.

Young heads must be put in the furnace of experience before they can be wrought upon by old age.

To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor.

The world may owe a man a living, but it is always best for him to go and collect it by a little hard work.

When the forenoons of life are wasted, there is not much hope of a peaceful and fruitful evening.

Solomon said of laughing: "It is mad." But if a man laughs at his own folly it certainly must be sincere.

Drive not nails into rotten timber, neither put your secrets into the mouth of him that cannot contain himself.

God endures us when we offend Him: let us endure Him when He tries us; endurance is one of the names of love.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive into the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

I was surprised when I heard of an ass eating thistles; perhaps it was a man trying to live on the opinions of the people.

Vital force must be disposed of just as food must be digested, otherwise, it is consuming to the organs in which it glows.

If we had lost our own chief good, other people's good would remain, and that is worth trying for. Some can be happy.

It is a great mistake to suppose that any kind of vital force is conserved by holding back, as you would dam up waters in a mill pond.

Brevity is in writing what charity is to all the other virtues. Righteousness is worth nothing without the one, nor authorship without the other.

Every question may be looked at from two directions. When a man hesitates at a call which is put to him as a duty, his first question ought to be, not "Can I see my way clear to accept it?" but "Can I see my way clear to refuse it?" He will sometimes find the latter way blocked, when he would have imagined that he saw the former way open.

For an evil doer we ought to have pity. For evil itself we ought to have abhorrence. One's evil doing is almost sure to bring sorrow and suffering to others; but there is no sad result from evil doing to be compared with that which comes to the evil doer himself. While we shrink from sin, let us think tenderly and regretfully of the wretched one who must bear the heaviest burden of his own sinning.

It is not an easy matter to hold back an angry word when it is at the tongue's end; but even this is a great deal easier than it is to recall an angry word when it is once spoken. If the angry word be not spoken now, it can be spoken by and by—if necessary; therefore it is wiser to hold back until there is no doubt that it needs to be spoken.

Our fiery passions heat the mind until we cast aside our virtuous garments.

Our Children.

I look'd at the happy children
Who gathered around the hearth;
So blithe they were, no children
Could happier be on earth;
With their merry plays, and their winsom ways,
And the sound of their silvery mirth!

Then I thought of those other children,
So wizened, and hard, and bold,
Who huddle in slum and cellar,
And shiver with want and cold;
Not fresh as the dew, or the morning's hue,
But haggard, and lean, and old.

But yet may they still, those children,
Be taught to forget their pain;
And gathered in arms that love them.
Their laughter may come again;
And the stare of woe and the graft may go,
And the spirit be washed of stain.

But it is not in cold-book learning
Those children's hearts to move;
And the stony eye of the serpent
Is death to the stricken dove;
'Tis an angel alone can touch them,
And that angel's name is love.

For whatever the world may fancy,
And whatever the wise men say
Of our nineteenth century progress,
Of a new and a better way;
Still it takes a soul to make a soul
Now as in the olden day.

AUNT MARY'S SUGGESTION.

"John Thomas!" Mr. Belknap spoke in a firm, rather authoritative voice. It was evident that he anticipated some reluctance on the boy's part, and, therefore, assumed, in the outset, a very decided manner.

John Thomas, a lad between twelve and thirteen years of age, was seated on the doorstep, reading. A slight movement of his body indicated that he heard; but he did not lift his eyes from the book, nor make any verbal response.

"John Thomas!" This time the voice of Mr. Belknap was loud, sharp and imperative.

"Sir," responded the boy, dropping the volume in his lap, and looking up with a slightly flushed, but sullen, face.

"Didn't you hear me when I first spoke?" said Mr. Belknap, angrily.

"Yes, sir."

"Then, why didn't you answer me? Always respond when you are spoken to. I'm tired of this ill-mannered, disrespectful way of yours."

The boy stood up, looking, now, dogged, as well as sullen.

"Go and get your hat and jacket." This was said in a tone of command, accompanied by a side toss of the head, by way of enforcing the order.

"What for?" asked John Thomas, not moving a pace from where he stood.

"Go and do what I tell you. Get your hat and jacket."

The boy moved slowly, and with a very reluctant air, from the room.

"Now don't be all day," Mr. Belknap called after him. "I'm in a hurry. Move briskly."

How powerless the father's words died on the air. The motions of John Thomas were not quickened in the slightest degree. Like a soulless automaton passed he out into the passage and up the stairs; while the impatient Mr. Belknap could with difficulty restrain an impulse to follow after, and hasten the sulky boy's movements with blows. He controled himself, however, and resumed the perusal of his newspaper. Five, ten minutes passed, and John Thomas had not yet appeared to do the errand upon which his father designed to send him. Suddenly Mr. Belknap dropped his paper, and, going hastily to the bottom of the stairs, called out:

"You, John! John Thomas!"

"Sir!" came a provokingly indifferent voice from one of the chambers.

"Didn't I tell you to hurry—say?"

"I can't find my jacket."

"You don't want to find it. Where did you lay it when you took it off last night?"

"I don't know. I forget."

"If you're not down here with your jacket on, in one minute I'll warm your shoulders well for you."

Mr. Belknap was quite in earnest in this threat, a fact plainly enough apparent to John Thomas in the tone of his father's voice. Not just wishing to have matters proceed to this extremity, the boy opened a closet and, singularly enough, there hung his jacket in full view. At the expiration of the minute, he was standing before his disturbed father, with his jacket on, and buttoned up to the chin.

"Where's your hat?" now asked Mr. Belknap.

"I don't know, sir."

"Well, find it, then."

"I've looked everywhere."

"Look again. There! What is that on the hat rack, just under my coat?"

The boy answered not, but walked moodily to the rack, and took his hat therefrom.

"Ready at last. I declare I'm out of patience with your slow movements and sulky manner. What do you stand there for, knitting your brows and pouting your lips? Straighten out your face, sir! I won't have a boy of mine put on such a countenance."

The lad, thus angrily and insultingly rated, made a feeble effort to throw a few rays of sunshine into his face. But the effort died, fruitless. All was too dark, sullen, and rebellious within his bosom.

"See here!" Mr. Belknap still spoke in that peculiar tone of command which always stifles self-respect in the one to whom it is addressed. "Do you go down to Leslie's and tell him to send me a good claw hammer and three pounds of eight-penny nails. And go quickly."

The boy turned off without a word of reply, and was slowly moving away, when his father said, sharply:

"Look here, sir!"

John Thomas paused and looked back.

"Did you hear me?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did I tell you to do?"

"To get you a claw hammer and three pounds of eightpenny nails."

"Very well. Why didn't you indicate, in some way, that you heard me? Haven't I already, this morning, read you a lecture about this very thing? Now, go quickly. I'm in a hurry."

For all this impatience and authority on the part of Mr. Belknap, John Thomas moved away at a snail's pace; and as the former, in a state of considerable irritability, gazed after the boy, he felt strongly tempted to call him back, and give him a good flogging in order that he might clearly comprehend the fact of him being in earnest. But, as this flogging was an unpleasant kind of business, and had, on all previous occasions, been succeeded by a repentant and self-accusing state, Mr. Belknap restrained his indignant impulses.

"If that stubborn, incorrigible boy returns in half an hour, it will be a wonder," muttered Mr. Belknap, as he came back into the sitting room. "I wish I knew what to do with him. There is no respect or obedience in him. I never saw such a boy. He knows that I'm in a hurry; and yet, he goes creeping along like a tortoise, and, ten chances to one, if he doesn't forget his errand altogether before he is half-way to Leslie's. What is to be done with him, Aunt Mary?"

And Mr. Belknap turned, as he spoke, to an elderly lady, with a mild, open face, and clear blue eyes from which goodness looked forth as from an angel. She was a valued relative, who was paying him a brief visit.

Aunt Mary let her knitting rest in her lap, and turned her mild, thoughtful eyes upon the speaker.

"What is to be done with that boy, Aunt Mary?" Mr. Belknap repeated his words. "I've tried everything with him; but he remains incorrigible."

"Have you tried— "

Aunt Mary paused, and seemed half in doubt whether it were best to give utterance to what was in her mind.

"Tried what?" asked Mr. Belknap.

"May I speak plainly?" said Aunt Mary.

"To me? Why, yes. The plainer the better."

"Have you tried a kind, affectionate, unimpassioned manner with the boy? Since I have been here, I notice that you speak to him in a cold, indifferent or authoritative tone. Under such treatment, some natures, that soften quickly in the sunshine of affection, grow hard and stubborn."

The blood mounted to the cheeks and brow of Mr. Belknap.

"Forgive me if I have spoken too plainly," said Aunt Mary.

Mr. Belknap did not make any response for some time, but sat with his eyes upon the floor in hurried self-examination.

"No, Aunt Mary, not too plainly," said he, as he looked at her with a sobered face. "I needed the suggestion, and thank you for having made it,"

"Mrs. Howitt has a line which beautifully expresses what I mean," said Aunt Mary, in her gentle, earnest way. "It is:

'For love hath readier will than fear.'

Ah, if we could all apprehend the wonderful power of love! It is the fire that melts; while fear only smites, the strokes hardening, or breaking its unsightly fragments. John Thomas has many good qualities, that ought to be made as active as possible. These, like goodly flowers growing in a carefully tilled garden, will absorb the latent vitality in his mind, and thus leave nothing from which inherent evil tendencies can draw nutrition."

Aunt Mary said no more, and Mr. Belknap's thoughts were soon too busy with a new train of ideas, to leave him in any mood for conversation.

Time moved steadily on. Nearly half an hour had elasped, in which period John Thomas might have gone twice to Leslie's store, and returned; yet he was still absent. Mr. Belknap was particularly in want of a hammer and nails, and the delay chafed him considerably; the more particularly as it evidenced the indifference of his son to his wishes and commands. Sometimes he would yield to a momentary blinding flash of anger, and resolve to punish the boy severely the moment he could get his hands on him. But quickly would come in Aunt Mary's suggestion, and he would again resolve to try the power of kind words. He was als a great deal strengthened in his purposes, by the fact that Aunt Mary's eyes would be upon him at the return of John Thomas. After her suggestion, and his acknowledgment of its value, it would hardly do for him to let passion so rule him, as to act in open violation of what was right—to wrong his son by harsh treatment, when he professed to desire only his good.

The fact is, Mr. Belknap had already made the discovery that, if he would govern his boy, he must first govern himself. This was not an easy task. Yet, he felt that it must be done.

"There comes that boy now," said he, as he glanced forth, and saw John Thomas coming homeward at a very deliberate pace. There was more of impatience in his tone of voice than he wished to betray to Aunt Mary, who let her beautiful, angel-like eyes rest for a moment or two, penetratingly, upon him. The balancing power of that look was needed; and it performed its work.

Soon after, the loitering boy came in. He had a package of nails in his hand which he reached, half-indifferently, to his father.

"The hammer!" John started with a half-frightened air. "Indeed, father, I forgot all about!" said he, looking with a flushed countenance, in which genuine regret was plainly visible.

"I'm sorry," said Mr. Belknap, in a disappointed, but not angry or rebuking, voice. "I've been waiting a long time for you to come back, and now I must go to the store without nailing up that trellis for your mother's honeysuckle and wisteria, as I promised."

The boy looked at his father a moment or two with an air of bewilderment and surprise; then he said, earnestly:

"Just wait a little longer. I'll run down to the store and get it for you in a minute. I'm very sorry that I forget it."

"Run along, then," said Mr. Belknap, kindly.

"Yes—yes," he murmured, half-aloud. "Mrs. Howitt never uttered a wiser saying. 'For love hath readier will than fear.'"

Quicker than ever Aunt Mary, whose faith in kind words was very strong, had expected, John came in with the hammer, a bright glow on his cheeks and a sparkle in his eyes that strongly contrasted with the utter want of interest displayed in his manner a little while before.

"Thank you, my son," said Mr. Belknap, as he took the hammer, "I could not have asked a prompter service."

He spoke very kind, and in a voice of approval. "And now, John," he added, with the manner of one who requests, rather than commands, "if you will go over to Frank Wilson's and tell him to come and work for two or three days in our garden, you will oblige me very much. I was going to call there as I went to the store this morning; but it is too late now."

"Oh, I'll go, father—I'll go," replied the boy, quickly and cheerfully. "I'll run right over at once."

"Do, if you please," said Mr. Belknap, now speaking from an impulse of real kindness, for a thorough change had come over his feelings. A grateful look was cast, by John Thomas, into his father's face, and then he went off to do his errand. Mr. Belknap saw and understood the meaning of that look.

"Yes—yes—yes," thus he talked with himself as he took his way to the store—"Aunt Mary and Mrs. Howitt are right. Love hath a readier will. I ought to have learned this lesson earlier. Ah! how much that is deformed in this self-willed boy, might now be growing in beauty."

Girls as Typewriters.

We judge from present indications that the time is not far distant when the typewriter will come into general use in all offices and business houses; and girls who have acquired skill in shorthand and in the use of the typewriter, and possess the requsite literary qualifications, will never find it difficult to obtain employment. To persons who are preparing themselves for this pursuit, as well as to those who are already engaged in it, it may be a matter of interest to know what about the average speed of Stenographers and Typewriters is in actual business employment. And here at the outset we wish to say that we can not depend upon the statements of the the so-called experts, who delight to parade in newspapers their wonderful feats at prize contests. There is always so much humbuggery connected with such contests that we can learn nothing from them that is of any practical value in business, unless, indeed, it be the importance of being constantly on the guard against having the wool pulled over our eyes. Business letters do not on an average contain more than 125 words, and persons who can write such letters correctly on the typewriter at an average speed of 25 to 30 words per minute, may justly be classed among the best typewriters known to the business circles of Philadelphia and New York. We have made pretty extensive inquiry into this matter, and we know whereof we affirm.

At even a much less speed than this, the typewriter is by far preferable to the pen in all work which can be done on it, on account of the compactness and legibility of the work. The time usually gained in writing rapidly with the pen, is lost in reading it, on account of its illegibility. In this connection we cannot do better than give an extract from an address of General Wingate, delivered to a class of girl stenographers, and published in the Penman's *Art Journal* of New York:

I can honestly say that the introduction of women into offices has done much to improve their character. The general tone, the gentlemanly conduct of the employers and employed, has greatly improved, owing, as I believe, to the presence of ladies.

Those in the offices where they are, have ceased to use objectionable language, as men are apt to do when left to themselves, and even the heads of the establishment are compelled to keep a control over their tongues and temper, which is a wholesome discipline, and in all ways the moral and intellectual tone of the office has been improved.

But with all this, I must say that the lady stenographers are not as careful and as thorough as they might be in their work, so that as a class they rank lower than men.

Their greatest drawback is their carelessness, or, I may say, lack of attention.

They do not put down exactly what is told them, and when they come to transcribe their notes, they are too apt to write anything that comes in their heads, without using the commonsense that a male stenographer is expected to use. The man seems to have a clearer apprehension of what is required, and what the writer desires to convey, and transcribes his notes accordingly.

The average girl is too apt to write a letter containing a clause or word which means nothing, although she must be fully aware that the person who dictated it did not dictate nonsense.

I speak of this deficiency on the part of girls, not because I doubt their ability, but to impress upon them that if they would really succeed and take the places that men are glad to give them, they must not neglect these important considerations, and must cultivate accuracy and reliability.

They must regard their occupation as men do, as *a business* to be followed for life, and which, therefore, must be thoroughly mastered and pursued daily with all the attention and diligence that is possible, until attention and diligence become mechanical, not as a temporary makeshift, to be followed for a short time or until they get married.

And I know that what I ask of girls is no impossible thing, for I have had in my employment for several years a lady who is, altogether, the most capable and trustworthy clerk I have. She is a typewriter, and I trust her as I trust nobody else. When I tell her to have a thing done at a certain hour and on a certain day, I never stop to think whether it will be done; I simply know that it will if she undertakes it, and I never have to bother myself to compare her work or to test it in any way. I know just by reading it that it is right.

And what one girl can do, I know others can; and so, I have nothing for you but words of encouragement and a fervent Godspeed for the best that is in you.

The Growth of the English Language.

The growth of the English language within one third of a century past has been truly wonderful. It is said that our vocabulary within that time has been practically doubled. Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, is now engaged on a new dictionary which will contain about 200,000 words, all devoted to sound, profitable and well defined uses. In this number useless compounds are not included. Prof. Whitney is assisted in his great work by fifty experts. It will be called the Century Dictionary and will represent a measure of enterprise and progress unknown in any preceding age of the world. One third of a century ago, the English language contained only 100,000 words; and with the derivatives excluded only about 40,000. This rapid accumulation of new words is not the result of mere accident but of certain laws of demand and supply. The English speaking people have made unparalleled progress in the arts and sciences since the first edition of Websters dictionary was published, and the number of inventions and discoveries made since that time is simply astounding. So many new things have been done and discovered, and so many old things have been done in new and different way that there has been a constant demand for new words to define and illustrate these new things and methods. Many of these new words of cause, have a mere technical use, and others are more or less provincial. We do not really require the fiftieth part of the words in the English language for ordinary, social and business purposes. It is said on good authority that Shakespeare produced all his wonderful plays with a stock of about 13,000 words; that Milton uses only 8,000 and that the whole of the Old Testament comprises less than 5,000. Educated people can get along well in conversation with three or four thousand words, while the uneducated generally do not use more than six or seven hundred. Words are the signs of ideas, and with the increase of knowledge there is a corresponding increase in the demand for new words to represent the new ideas, while other existing languages have made but little progress, or have been stationary or decaying, the English has advanced with resistless energy, making gigantic strides until it has become the most powerful and influential language of the earth.

True Love in Boston.

"Yes," said the young man as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty school teacher. "I love you and would go to the world's end for you."

"You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when a boy."

"Of course I did, but—"

"And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."

"I know, but what I meant, was that I would do anything to please you. Oh! Minerva, if you only knew the aching void—"

"There is no such thing as a void, James. Nature abhors a vacuum; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"I mean to say that my life will be lonely without you, that you are my daily thoughts and my nightly dream. If you were in Australia, or at the north pole I would fly to you, I—"

"Fly! It will be another century before men can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome there will still remain, says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance—"

"Well at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a fair balance in the bank and I want you to be my wife, There!"

"Well, James, since you put it in that light, I—"

Let the curtain fall.—*Boston Courier*

Book Markers.

Pretty bookmarkers can be made, to remember our friends on Easter, instead of cards. A beautiful one is made by taking an oblong piece of celluloid and painting some flowers on, or figures and in gilt and fancy letters put "Easter" on one corner, and a little quotation on another; for instance, if you paint pansies on, you can say, "Pansies, that is food for thoughts." You take a piece of satin ribbon the width of your celluloid and long enough to have it fringed out, extending over the celluloid as far as you may wish, and have some very narrow ribbon the same shade as the other, and after placing celluloid on the ribbon you draw the narrow ribbon through two holes one each end, made on celluloid and satin, fastening them together with a number of little loops. It is a beautiful thing when finished. Any color ribbon can be used.

Another one is made of white watercolor paper. Cut a strip of paper six inches long by three inches wide, and fold the ends toward the centre, lacing them together with daisy ribbon, finished with a bow. If you prefer you can lace the marker at the side, with white or pale blue ribbon. The word "Easter" is written in large letters of gold paint and a bunch of flowers painted on, beginning at the centre and branching on both sides. A dainty little Easter poem could be put on, if desired, making the gift both appropriate and beautiful.

A Cure For Low Spirits.

Exercise for the body, occupation for the mind; these are the grand constituents of health and happiness, the cardinal points upon which everything turns. Motion seems to be a great preserving principle of nature, to which even inanimate things are subject; for the winds, waves, the earth itself, are restless, and the waving of trees, shrubs, and flowers is known to be an essential part of their economy. A fixed rule of taking several hours exercise every day, if possible, in open air, if not, under cover, will be almost certain to secure one exemption from disease, as well as from attacks of low spirits, which cannot exist in the atmosphere of bodily and mental activity.

FASHION NOTES.

SPRING FASHIONS.

—Some of the cloaks for spring are very beautiful and odd. I strolled in Strawbridge's store the other day, and they kindly showed me a number of very fine ones, some of which I will endeavor to describe. One a Conamara Cloak was of ecru broadcloth, and was smocked all around the shoulders, the depth of an ordinary shoulder cape. At a little distance it looked like a cape. In the back it was shirred in at the waist line with a band fastened in front under the cloak, making it fit close at the back. In the front it hangs straight to the floor. There is a sort of lapel on each side all the way down the front of surah the same shade as the cloth. Another cloak was tight fitting in the back, and cut in a point below the waist line, on which was shirred the back fullness. The front was smocked as a yoke and belted in at the waist from bands fastened in the side seams. At the neck there was a large bow of satin ribbon the same shade as the goods. Another one was made just like the above only it was made of fancy cloth and was shirred instead of smocked, and tied with heavy cord. A very pretty one was a combination of plaid and plain goods. It was smocked in a narrow strip in the back from the neck to the waist and falling full from there. The front was smocked as a yoke. A Pheasant cloak was very much the same, with rose trimming down each side in front. Shirred at waist in front and back. A handsome travelling garment—have them all colors—was very much like the others, but had beautiful net trimming on cape sleeve.

DRESSES.

—A very pretty dress was made of black alpaca made in the accordion skirt. The waist was Directoire style with side panels falling to bottom of skirt. A pretty suit was a steel color of striped flannel. The skirt was plain full in the back, and a plaiting of surah down the front. Directoire waist with side panels falling to the bottom of skirt. Another one was of light bordered goods. The skirt was accordion front, and the waist had the jacket effect. A very odd one was of plaid cloth. The skirt was plaited in side plaits all around, and were feather stitched half way down with silk. There was a large terra cotta surah sash on the side. The waist was Empire style with cream and terra cotta surah as vest and belt, etc. A very pretty tea gown was made of French flannel colored red with a light figured red stripe. It was tight fitting in the back, cut in a point below the waist line with the back drapery shirred on the point. The front was shirred at the neck and waist and fell full to the floor. The front was of plain red material. The sleeves had a large puff at the elbow of the plain goods.

WASH SILKS.

—An entirely new line of goods is shown under the name of wash silks. These are twilled fabrics, somewhat resembling surah, but as soft and pliable as the finest India silk. They are brought out specially for wash dresses, and as their name indicates, are perfectly fast colors, and bear the laundering process without injury. They are said to be very durable, and they are certainly very stylish and pretty. They are almost without exception in stripes of very delicate colors—pale pink, blue, pearl, very light green, ecrue and similar tints being used in the combination. These goods will be used for morning and house dresses, and are to be popular for misses and girls. Babies' slips, wrappers and night-gowns are made from them, and ladies will have entire sets of underwear made from the more delicate colors. The fabric is very wide, almost double the widths of the ordinary surah, and as it costs but $1.25 to $1.50 per yard is not particularly expensive. As a summer dress fabric for ordinary wear it is admirable.

GLOVES.

—Dressed kid gloves with corded back—not widely embroidered—are being worn for morning walks and general use. They are tan colored, gray or black. For afternoon visits and receptions Suede mousquetaire gloves are worn in eight button lengths, quite plain on the back, and these also are in tan and gray shades. Dress gloves are very similar to Suede mousquetaires, but are of twelve to thirty button lengths, reaching up to the sleeves of the evening gown, and may be tan colored, gray, white, or black. All dress gloves are quite plain on the back, The sac gloves, loose wristed without buttons, are very convenient as they draw on and off easily, and they are chosen quite largely for the country, for travelling and for steamer use, they come in Suede, in glace kid, and in heavy doeskin, tan chamois color, gray, and black sac gloves are for general use, and white sac gloves are especially liked with yachting gowns. Riding and driving gloves of heavy kid are now made short like men's gloves to fasten with only one large button, and are also worn longer with four buttons at the wrists. There are also tilburied driving gloves of heavy doeskin faced inside the hand with kid to prevent the reins from slipping.

PARASOLS.

—The new parasols are very fancy and pretty. The handles are of such a variety that it is hard to describe them. They are very long and have all kinds of fancy designs. The parasols are covered with lace, silk, satin, plain and fancy, bordered with lace around the edge, and little bows of ribbon all over, and bows of ribbon on the handle and, well, the variety is so great that a person gets a confused conglomeration of the whole lot. One very pretty morning parasol was covered with black lace, and black lace plaited around the edge. Several rows of black and white ribbon was interwoven through the lace and hid in bows on one side, relieving the black monotony. A large bow of the same ribbon was tied on the handle.

—J. W. Vogelsong will take Plush, 2.21¼, and Orphan Boy, 2.22½, through the grand circuit this season. Both of them have shown their ability to beat 2.20.

HORSE NOTES.

—Sore mouths among the horses at Sheepshead Bay are not uncommon of late.

—J. Otto Donner, owner of the Ramapo Stud of New Jersey, was a visitor at the New Orleans races.

—A. H. Boyer, of Bridesburg, lost a $400 horse recently. The animal fractured a knee in its stall and had to be killed.

—Bell Brasfield, 2.20, foaled March 10, a large bay filly, by Sultan, 2.24, and the produce was sold to a Kalamazoo, Mich., man for $2500.

"Dod" Irwin will take his string of horses, numbering twelve or thirteen, to Belmont Course. Irwin is a careful trainer and a good driver.

—C. Haines, of Philadelphia, has purchased the 5 year old black gelding Raven, by General George H. Thomas, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

—Frank Bower, President of Belmont Driving Club, has presented S. A. Tanner, the new lessee of the track, with a handsome silver pitcher for the bar.

—A number of shareholders in the Belmont Driving Club—those who have already paid up in full—are anxious to subscribe for another allotment of stock.

—The 4 year old bay colt McCurdy Enterprise, by McCurdy's Hambletonian, has been purchased by Georgia parties from N. C. Maney, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

—At the international horse Fair, which will be held by the South Brant Agricultural Society at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on May 23 and 24, the prizes will amount to $2500.

—It is reported that a number of horse "gyps" have located at Lexington, Ky., and vicinity, and that they are interfering much with the reputable and reliable Kentuckians.

—The 7 year old bay horse Young Lambert, by Jubilee Lambert, 2.25, out of the dam of Tony Newell, 2,19½, died recently. He was owned by Dr. Campbell & Bro., of Paris, Ky.

—Imported Glengarry, now in his 26th year, has been ailing for some time, and it is not expected that he will live much longer.

—There is great joy at Mr. J. B. Haggin's stud at Rancho del Paso. A full sister to the famous Dew Drop was recently foaled there. The filly is by Falsetto, dam Explosion.

—Jenny McFarland has been bred to Jim Gray. The latter has been retired to the stud, where he should get race horses for he was a first class one himself when right.

—The horses of the Virginia contingent at Gettysburg are in good form, but their owners seem to be in hard luck. Whenever they back their horses heavily they are sure to get a bad start.

—James Rowe, Augnst Belmont's trainer, is now hard at work, paying much attention to Prince Royal, who promises to be one of the best of the handicap horses of the year.

"Snapper" Garrison is now at the track, devoting most of his time to the two year olds, some of which will be ready to start at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's races.

—Jim Guest's two year old colt, Dr. Nave, by Prince Charlie, out of Crescent, by Australian, has been sent to Lee Paul, at Lexington, to be trained. He is said to be a wonder, and is well engaged.

—Glengary, the sire of many good racers and now in his twenty sixth year, has been ailing for some time and is not expected to live much longer. He is the property of Captain James Franklin, of the Kenesaw Stud.

—Entries for the Merchants and Manufacturers' guaranteed stake of $10,000, to be trotted at Detroit next July, close on April 15. The stakes are open to all trotting horses that have not beaten 2.24 on the day the entries close.

—The Charter Oak Driving Park, of Hartford, Conn., offers $6000 for ten guaranteed stake races, open to all subscribers, to be decided at the meeting June 25 to 28. The classes are 2.19, 2.22, 2.25, 2.28, 2.31, 2.34, 2.37, 2.45, trotting; 2.20 and 2.30 pacing.

—The Long Island Live Stock Fair Association of Huntingdon, N. Y., has opened the Suffolk county stake for 2.30 trotters, and the Queen's County stakes for 3 minute trotters, each $2500, and to be trotted on September 10 and 12 over the Huntington mile track; entrance 10 per cent.

—R. W. Carter, Jobstown, N. J., has sold to R. W. Neilson, Glenburnie Stud, Warrenton, Va., the bay mare Fanny Peyton, foaled 1882, by imported Kyrle Daly, dam Emily Peyton, by Lexington, and the bay filly Melody, foaled 1886, by Duke of Magenta, dam Nirvana, by Saxon.

—At Highland Farm on March 26 W. C. France's Rose Chief, by Brown Chief, the dam of Prince Wilkes, 2.14¾, foaled a bay filly to Red Wilkes. This youngster, which has received the name of Highland Princess, is large formed, remarkably shapely and handsome, with lots of bone and quality. It is healthy and doing well.

—George H. Rice, a well known owner and trainer of race horses, died at Nashville, from lockjaw. He was the owner and trainer of horses both before and after the war. He owned a half interest with the late George Darden in Lord Murphy, and trained Annie Bush, Wanderer, Lord Murphy, Aranza, Kennesaw, Mattie Gords, Glengarine, Mediator, Erebus, and Everett.

—One object of Mr. Redding's present visit to this country was to purchase, if possible, Prince Wilkes, he being just the sort of horse with which a lot of money can be made in Europe, but although Mr. Singerly was asked to put a price on Prince Wilkes he declined to do so. It is understood that Redding was prepared to pay $40,000 for Prince Wilkes had he been for sale.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.* George A. Singerly did not refuse to put a price on Prince Wilkes to Mr. Redding. In fact, he mate that gentleman, but the latter said he wanted a mrre or stallion. Mr. Redding had a chance had he wanted Prince Wilkes.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous rms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, APRIL 18.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Miss Elsie Geiss will open her school, on Monday morning 22 inst.

——D. T. Wieland, one of Harris twp's best citizens, favored the REPORTER with a pleasant call.

——Centre Hall will have no select school this summer, yet it always was a good point for such an institution.

——Monday trout season opened and the streams were about as full of fishers as fish, and many came home with the usual luck.

——Mrs. Krise, an old lady and widow living in Greens valley, died on last Tuesday morning. She had been ailing for several months.

——The cellar is being dug for the new house which Mrs. Curtin is having erected on her farm near the station. The Luces have the contract.

——S. D. Gettig of south precinct has taken to reading law in dist. att'y Meyer's office and we may see him climb to the top of the ladder.

——Landlord J. H. Bibby, of the National Hotel, Millheim, after securing license at last Court, removed to Montandon and did not lift his license.

——The college boys and the Flemings of Bellefonte had a game of base ball on the college grounds Saturday, the college team got away with the others 12 to 4.

——William M. Harper's barn, in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, was burned by an incendiary on the 18th ult., entailing a loss of $3,000, with no insurance.

——Our townsman, Mr. Lesher, has been offered the job of carrying the mails in Pittsburg, to and from the post office to the railroad stations. The work will require 12 horses.

——John Hicks, of Buffalo Run, aged 80; John H. Gates of Scotia, 75; Piersol Lytle, of Stone Valley, 78, and Mrs. Maggie C. Yearick, of Jacksonville, 38, are recent deaths in this county.

——Our tennis players are working on their court getting it in condition. The court is one of the best in the county and no doubt our boys will do some fine work the coming season.

——Messrs. Wagner Geiss and John Meyer are taking a course in mental instruction at Spring Mills under W. P. Hosterman, whose school opened last Monday with a large attendance.

——The hearing before Esq. Linn relative to the two claimants to a lease of the Witmer house, resulted in favor of Mr. Smith the owner and his tenant Dr. Emerick, the other tenant having to vacate the premises.

——The mountains in the vicinity of Brush Valley were on fire last week, but Friday's heavy rain extinguished it. There is much valuable timber in that section, and the fire no doubt destroyed a great deal.

——A rich vein of pipe ore was struck a few days ago, on the old Goheen farm in Harris twp. It proved to be a twelve foot vein of pipe ore, with 60 per cent. of iron. The find has created no inconsiderable excitement in that section.

— A fellow who cheated the printer, died. Since he got over he has been constantly clamoring for ice water, and inquired where he could get a postal order for $7.75 (the actual amount he owes on REPORTER). This is significant.

——Mr. Thomas Benner died at his home near Trenton, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 2nd inst., aged upwards of 90 years. He was born at Rock Forge, Centre county, and emigrated to Ohio more than half a century ago.

——Rev. D. V. Gearhart, D. D., President of the theological seminary at Lancaster, Pa., will preach at the Reformed church, Bellefonte, on Easter Sunday, morning and evening. The Holy Communion will be administered in connection with the morning services.

——Abram Hicks, an aged gentleman at Scotia, met with what may prove to be a fatal accident on Snnday. He was just getting into his buggy, when his horse ran away and he was thrown from the vehicle on to the hard road. Three of his ribs had become disconnected from the backbone. It is feared that he will not recover.

——The son of Jackson Bush, of whose illness of pneumonia we mentioned in our last issue, died on Friday morning, aged about 19 years. He was buried at Tusseyville, Rev. Crittenden officiating.

Another son of Mr. Bush was quite ill of typhoid pneumonia for the last two weeks, and his condition was nigh hopeless. We learn now from Dr. Emerick that his condition is more hopeful.

——While Farmer Van Dyke of Muncy Hills, was plowing a few days ago he dropped his pocketbook containing $600. It fell into the furrow, and on the next trip he made around the field it was plowed under. Since the discovery of his loss the distracted farmer has been replowing the field over and over in the hope of turning up his lost property, but up to the present time he has not been successful. We guess the old fellow will have to wait until it sprouts.

New Soft Coal Roads.

A number of prominent railroad men most of whom are interested in the Northumberland Improvement Company, which owns the controlling stock in the Wilkes Barre and Western Railroad Co., have decided to build a further extension to this line. The Wilkes Barre and Western Railroad is now being constructed from Shickshinny to Watsontown, and from Watsontown to Newberry, which is within a very short distance of Wilkes Barre, the Beech Creek and Hudson River Railroad Company is going to extend the road.

A road will also be built from Newberry to Bellefonte, a distance of about fifty miles, and plans have been made for a road to run into the Clearfield district.

When these lines are completed there will be a direct road to New York for the soft coal trade, which will save mileage and cost of hauling.

The new road from Newberry to Bellefonte is to be called the Bellefonte and Eastern. It is proposed to make it a through line and to make a traffic agreement with the Northern Central, which will give them access to the Northern part of Pennsylvania and New York.

April 30.

April 30th is the centennial of the inauguration of the Government under George Washington, and on that day in accordance with a proclamation of President Harrison the people will assemble at their various places of worship at 9 o'clock in the morning to return thanks to the Almighty and to implore the continuance of his favor upon our people and our free institutions, and to ask Providence to lead us as a nation and as individuals in the paths of virtue and righteousness.

The centennial celebration at New York on this occasion will be a great event, insomuch as it will commemorate Washington's journey to New York, over the same route and with the same ceremonies as nearly as possible. President Harrison will stand in Washington's place for the purpose of the celebration, and if the weather be at all favorable it will be one of the most memorable occasions in the history of the Republic.

Gagged The Whole Family.

Masked men Saturday night invaded the house of Christian Yoder near Meyersdale, Somerset co., and spent several hours in torturing the old man, who was infirm and ill. They hanged him to a hook, took him down and hanged him up again, as though he were an old coat and then secured $186 and left, taking two of his best horses. The horses, however, have since been recovered at Pinkerton Tunnel.

At the time of the robbery and cruelty there were five persons in the house, a hired man and two servant girls, besides Mr. and Mrs. Yoder. On Sunday a neighbor gained an entrance, and on the floor were the two men, the wife and the two girls, all bound and gagged. It is probable that the old man was tortured to compel him to disclose the whereabouts of his money, and that they were all gagged and tied to aid the ruffians to make good their escape.

Railroad Officers Elected.

The following elections were made Tuesday by stockholders of two of the branch lines of the Pennsylvania:

Bellefonte, Nittany and Lemont Railroad.—President, J. W. DuBarry. Directors—John P. Green, C. A. Mayer, William A. Patton, G. B. Roberts, N. Parker Shortridge and Henry D. Welsh.

Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.—President, J. W. DuBarry. Directors—A. G. Curtin, William L. Elkins, John P. Green, John Irwin, Jr., C. A. Mayer, Wistar Morris, William A. Patton, Oliver H. Reighard, Daniel Rhoads, G. B. Roberts, N. Parker Shortridge and Henry D. Welsh.

Our P. O.

With the bulk of the Centre county post offices changed, that of Centre Hall hangs fire, with the certainty of a change in time for the July quarter. There has been a muddle in the faction status of the applicants, which seems to need explanation, in order to get the twists out. The office hunt has more twists and dodges in it than a possum hunt or a fox chase, and with the yelp of the "hounds" and the howl of the hunters it is altogether an exciting game for the fellow citizen—pigs-in-clover like.

The Mischief Maker.

One oily tongued mischief maker can cause more trouble and commotion in a community than an organized gang of thugs and horse thieves. The latter are satisfied with taking your property, and then you can protect yourself with the law against them. But there is no law that will reach the sneaking mischief makers who rob neighbors of their good will for each other, and often times steal into a family circle with their poisonous utterances, destroying the peace and harmony of a household.—*Ex.*

Silk Umbrellas. *Garman's.*

Stripe, Plaid, Checks and plain Dress Goods, *Garman's.*

——Horse collars from $1 up at Boozers.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Wheat fields are improving fast in this section.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Linn Harris, of Bellefonte, registered at the hotel over Sunday.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——S. W. Smith, of Edgewood stock farm, lost a valuable heifer by death this week.

——Dress Ginghams 9½ cents, and best Apron Ginghams 6½ to 8½ cts., at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

——Men's, boy's, and children's clothing, from Jacob Reed's Sons, Philadelphia. Full line of Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & Co.

The Reporter's Bad Spells.

*A trout bite is very dangerous—for the trout.

*The lion of the day: The dandylion.

*The onions have been put to their beds: each with a (s)cent to stay.

*The snips that are always current: par-snips.

*Girls don't fancy a little switching while young: but want the biggest switches when older.

*If you love your boy, says Solomon give him the rod: the fishing rod, (new version).

*"Teach the young idea how to shoot": revolvers never were as cheap as now.

*A dame down the way asked a postmaster to charge only half rates for her letter, since the envelope was only half size, and tendered a hen egg for pay.

*The sun never did set, else there would be lots of little (s)'uns.

*'Taint true the world goes 'round: it's only the women in it do.

*Strange you never see a horse-fly thro a window.

*A good choke: the hearty-choke, 3 in. under ground.

Excursion Tickets to New York via Pennsylvania Railroad for the Washington Inauguration Centennial.

For the better accomodation of the large number of people who desire to witness the elaborate ceremonies arranged for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Inauguration of General Washington as first President of the United States, in New York, on April 29th, 30th, and May 1st, 1889, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to New York from all principal stations on its system between April 27th and May 1st, inclusive, at three cents per mile. The rate from Philadelphia for the round trip will be $2.70, from Baltimore $5.58, and from Washington $6.84, Pittsburg $13.32, and proportionately from all other stations.

Tickets are good only for continuous passage on through trains to New York, from April 27th to May 1st, but no ticket will be sold on May 1st, for any train arriving in New York later than noon of that day. Returning, the tickets will be good for continuous passage on trains leaving New York April 27th to May 6th, inclusive. No excursion ticket will be sold for less than one dollar.

New Township.

Citizens of Ferguson township have petitioned court for the erection of a new township, on the ground that the present township is too large. The viewers appointed by court are Sam'l Slack, of Potter, Sam'l Gramly of Miles and Isaac Beck, of Ferguson, who met on Thursday, 18th. The line of division is to begin at Tussey mountain, at the Huntingdon line crossing to the Whitehall road and thence to the Patton township line.

They Got the Boodle.

Shamokin, Pa., April 9.—Two strangers visited Daniel Keller's place to-day, and after proposal to purchase his farm, engaged the old farmer in a game of cards. Keller became interested and procured $4,700 which he put up as stakes. The money was seized by the strangers and Keller was covered with a revolver while they moved off. Both escaped. One of the men represented himself as a son of J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, an old friend of Keller's.

More P. M's.

Further post office appointments in this county are:

M. M. Musser Aaronsburg, in place of T. Yearick.

S. G. Gutelius, Millheim, in place of Sam'l Musser, Republican.

——W. T. Hosterman has been appointed post master at Coburn; W. S. Miller, at Rebersburg.

Local Briefs.

Curtain Poles, Chains, Hooks, Pins, &c. *Garman's.*

Lace Curtains $1 per pair. *Garman's.*

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Had a terrific thunder gust Friday evening, 12.

White Goods and Embroideries *Garman's.*

——See Fauble's new spring stock before purchasing elsewhere.

——John B. Heckman started on his trip for the west, last Tuesday.

——Buy New Goods and save 25 per ct., at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing, new spring styles

——The schools in this place finished their term of a seven months' session.

Seersucker Ginghams and Percales *Garman's.*

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Frank E. Bible will open a law office at Philipsburg and grow up with that growing town.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house, Bellefonte, largest stock in town.

——Wm. Bower, of Potter's Mills, gave us a call. He reports crop prospects in that section as good.

——New Spring styles Dress Goods, Notions, Groceries, Shoes and Hats, at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

——Mr. G. P. Rearick, one of Spring Mills' best citizens while in town last week, dropped in to see us.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Mr. Jacob Meis, of Tusseyville, gave us a call last week and reports everything flourishing in his section.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county an cannot be undersold by any competitor

——The wheat market continues depressed, and prices are same as in the last two weeks. Speculators are pinching the farmer.

——The largest and most complete line of suiting—now on exhibition on our counters—that have ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices. MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors, Bellefonte.

— The duck storm that last week fell upon the plains of Punxsutawney was a great deal more extensive than was at first supposed. It was a veritable deluge of ducks. Everybody admitted that they never saw anything approaching it. Mahoning Creek and all its tributaries within a radius of ten miles were literally swarming with wild ducks and geese of every species and variety.

A person who did not witness it could have no conception of the immensity of the flock. There were thousands of them. The night being dark and stormy and the snow falling fast, the birds were attracted by the numerous lights of the coke ovens surrounding Punxsutawney, and came down. Hundreds of the unlucky fowls flew too close to the mouths of the ovens, got their wings singed, and dropped into the furnaces like moths into the flames of a torch. The Hungarians and Italians got out their clubs and killed barrels of the birds. The next morning great numbers of wild ducks and geese were found in the snow and captured, and when the citizens of Punxsutawney saw that Mahoning Creek was a living mass of wild fowl every man who could buy or borrow a gun was out shooting ducks.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c & $1 per box. ap21y

——Spring Items: George Flory is our new street commissioner. Higher honors await him.

Vegetation has greened up wonderfully since the late rain, and there is prospect for good crops over the county.

George Harter has put two boxes, 4 breaks of Butler rolls, into the Red mill.

Eggs are very plenty.

Had rattling thunder gusts Thursday night and Friday evening, 11 and 12.

New boardwalk and new fence were put down by councilman Geiss last week.

On Monday Mr. Kennedy moved to Will Lee's house beyond the station.

STAR SPRING WATER.

Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all druggists.

Spring Mills.

Will Stover, Will Gettig, and Austin Krape are spending a few days at State College this week.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoover died last week.

Mr. Grove, of Indiana, has started a fence company in Gregg township for the purpose of manufacturing and selling his patent fence.

The grammar school opened last Monday 36 students, and the primary with 20.

Married.

Mr. Dauston K. Smith and Miss Lizzie R. Gerarty both of Sugar Valley Pa., were married on the 29th of March.

On the 7th inst. Mr. Franklin Beck and Mrs. Susan Snook, both of Greene twp. Clinton county, Pa.

Died.

At Carroll, April 4th, David Miller, aged 70 years.

At Mill Hall, on March 30, Mary E. Rosser, wife of J. O. Rosser, aged 40 years.

——Read Fauble's flaming ad, in Reporter and give him a call.

Lace Curtains and Scrims. *Garman's.*

Fancy Easter Baskets. *Garman's.*

——Cooler and cloudy weather set in on Wednesday.

——Boozer received a new assortment of horse collars, price from $1 up.

— It does not cost anything to speak kindly, and does a great deal of good.

15 cent Balbrigan Hose, for Ladies. *Garman's.*

——Wm. From, of Tusseyville, has a very sore eye from being scratched by a thorn.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——George Miller, years ago landlord at the Fort, now of Penn Hall, was in our town last week. Mr. Miller is partially paralyzed and walking is difficult with him.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing and gents furnishing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the busy place now. Bargains is what draws the people.

——A heavy storm visited Frugality Friday evening, and it was accompanied by lightning. At 6 o'clock two boys, aged 7 and 9 years, sons of Timothy O'Leary, were instantly killed by lightning at their home near that place.

— In spite of all competition Lewins continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

——Councilman Lesher has disposed of his lumber teams by sale, and will remove to Pittsburg, where he has secured the contract of transporting the mails from the post office to the various depots in the Smoky City, at a yearly salary of $9,000. We regret to have Jim leave our town, for he made a very good citizen.

——Snyder Sisters have gone to New York, and will return with a large line of millinery. Grand Opening, Saturday April 20th. We invite citizens of Bellefonte, and Centre county to call and look at goods.

SNYDER SISTERS,
Bellefonte.

11ap4t

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, largest stock of spring suits in the county.

WHAT YOU WILL FIND

—A-T T-H-E—

Rochester Clothing House.

:-o-:

A Handsome line of Men's Sacks and Cutaway Suits.

—o—

Children's Suits of all kinds and prices.

—o—

The finest line of Pants ever shown in the County.

—o—

All the Latest Styles and Shapes of Hats.

—o—

The finest selection of Neck Wear in the County.

—o—

Percal and White Shirts by the hundreds.

—o—

The most complete line of Furnishing Goods ever seen.

—o—

The greatest value for the least money.

—o—

The very finest makes and fits of Clothing.

—o—

The best equipped clothing store in Central Penn'a.

—o—

That if what you buy from us don't suit you when taken home, if returned, money will be cheerfully refunded.

:-o-:

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

REYNOLD'S NEW BANK BUILDING, BELLEFONTE.

PUBLIC SALE OF LUMBER.—AT MOYER'S Sawmill, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on Saturday, April 27, at 1 p. m. 10,000 feet boards and plank, 5,000 feet dry hickory plank, 75 cords slabwood, 250 sawed posts, lot of scantling and ties, lot of heavy split oak spokes, and 250 bu. charcoal. WM. MOYER & SON.
18a2

——FRESH COW for sale, with 3rd calf, at D. P. Housers, 3½ miles west of Centre Hall. L. H. KREBS.

Lace Curtains, a Beauty, at $1,35, at Garman's.

9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 22, 28 *cents dress Gingham,* *Garman's.*

TELEGRAPHY
THOROUGHLY TAUGHT TO
YOUNG MEN
ADDRESS
SHERMAN TELEGRAPH Co
CIRCULARS FREE. OBERLIN OHIO. SITUATIONS GUARANTEED.

Notice to Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company No, 233 South Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday May 6th 1889 at 11½ o'clock A. M.,

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE,
Secretary.

18ap3t

Notice

On account of losses by the recent fire, the undersigned is obliged to call upon all having accounts at Bartholomew's store, to make settlement within a reasonable time, by so doing they will greatly oblige 14ma3m. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW

Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the purchase of a note, given by me to Elmira Showers, for $80 or $90, dated last September,—not having received value for same, I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

4ap3t WM. GROSSMAN.

NOTICE: All persons indebted to the late firm of Bushman & Kreamer will please settle up within a reasonable time on account of the dissolution of firm.

3t16 G. W. BUSHMAN.

LETTING for Mill Building and Engine House: Bids will be received up to Friday noon, April 19, for the erection of a mill building and engine house at Centre Hall station. For specifications call upon KURTZ & SON.

EXTRA OFFER

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.